FBIS DAILY REPORT

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1982 INFLATION THIRD HIGHEST EVER RECORDED

PY142222 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2123 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jan (DYN) -- The cost of living rose 10.6 percent in December, while wholesale prices jumped 10.1 percent and construction costs climbed 12.7 percent. This was reported by the Economy Ministry.

These figures served to officially confirm that in 1982 Argentina recorded its third highest inflation rate in history, surpassed only by the 1975 and 1976 inflation.

Regarding the consumers price index [CPI], the 10.6 percent increase resulted from the greatly varied performance of its components. The CPI was clearly pressured downward by the performance of food products.

The performance of CPI components went from as high as 19.2 percent for transport and communications to as low as 8.2 percent for food and beverages.

In between those two extremes came goods and services with 12.8 percent; medical care and health-related expenses with 12.6 percent; household goods and expenditures with 12.3 percent; housing, fuel and electricity with 11.4 percent leisure and education with 10.9 percent; and clothing with 10.4 percent.

Consequently, the cumulative 12-month cost of living increase is 209.7 percent, the third highest mark in history, below the 335 percent in 1975 and the 347 percent in 1976.

The annual performance, component by component, shows that medical care and health-related expenses had the minimum increase and clothing the maximum increase, 149 and 289 percent respectively. Other components show annual increases as follows: household goods and expenditures 240 percent; food and beverages 218 percent; transport and communications 213 percent; goods and services 200 percent; leisure and education 191 percent; and housing, fuel and electricity 181 percent.

The 10.1 percent wholesale price increase -- pressured downward by the primary products -- works out from increases of 5.4 percent for agricultural products; 12.2 percent for nonagricultural products; and 8.2 percent for imported goods.

Among the agricultural subcomponents, the smallest -- 2.9 percent -- increase is in animal products which were pressured downward by meats. Produce shows an 8.4-percent increase and fish 8.9 percent.

The 12-month wholesale price increase is 311 percent, the third largest increase in history -- just like the CPI. It is lower than the 312 percent in 1975 and 408 percent in 1976.

Of the three components of the wholesale price index, imported products has the largest annual increase, with 497.9 percent; agricultural products comes next, with a 312.6 percent increase; and nonagricultural products comes last, with 295.9 percent.

The national statistics and census institute report indicates that the 12.7 percent construction cost increase resulted from partial increases of 16.9 percent for labor, 12.6 percent for general expenses and 11.1 percent for materials. The 12-month construction cost increase is therefore, 268.2 percent for 1982.

AGREEMENT REACHED TO REFINANCE BOLIVIAN DEBT

PY142129 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2015 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jan (DYN) -- An agreement signed this afternoon by Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe and Bolivian Defense Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado provides that Argentina will refinance Bolivia's $200 million debt over an 8-year period.

Under the terms of the agreement, Argentina will also make a $50 million payment on its debt for Bolivian gas purchases. The price of the Bolivian gas has also been slightly increased.

Bignone Receives Bolivian Minister

PY142229 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1427 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jan (NA) -- The Bolivian people and government this morning reaffirmed their support for Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and condemned British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's trip to the islands.

The Bolivian position has been explained in a personal letter from Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo. A government source told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that the letter was handed over to Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone by Bolivian Defense Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado.

Bignone received Ortiz Mercado at 1130 [1430 GMT]. During the audience, the Bolivian defense minister was accompanied by Argentina's under secretary of foreign relations, Felix Pena.

According to the source, the minister's unexpected presence is due mainly to the debt that Argentina has with Bolivia for the purchase of gas. The debt may reach approximately $86 million. Another reason for the visit "is the restructuring of Bolivia's financial debt with Argentina."

However, press reports indicated that his presence may have something to do with the activities in which Luis Arce Gomez, Luis Garcia Meza and other Bolivian military officers who sought asylum in Argentina might be engaged while in this country.

Before his audience with President Bignone, Ortiz Mercado met with Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe. The Bolivian defense minister also handed over a personal present from President Siles Zuazo to the Argentine president.

Ortiz Mercado reiterated an invitation to his Argentine counterpart Julio Martinez Vivot to visit Bolivia. The visit will reportedly take place in March 1983.

700,000 ADDITIONAL TONS OF WHEAT SOLD TO CHINA

PY152228 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2221 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- China purchased approximately 700,000 tons of Argentine wheat in December and early this month -- to be shipped between January and April -- at a cost ranging from $148 to $151 per ton, it has been learned from sources linked to the cereal grain sector.

China purchased the wheat at prices which are 20 percent lower than those charged for grains of similar quality in the United States, the sources said. In December, China also purchased approximately 200,000 tons of Argentine corn from the 1981-1982 harvest, they added.

China recently became a leading purchaser of Argentine cereal grains after having purchased only 233,422 tons from January through November 1982 and 207,364 tons in 1981. The sources added that between 5 million and 6 million tons of the 1982 bumper crop were already sold, namely to the Soviet Union, China, Iran and Iraq.

The wheat harvest is officially estimated at 14.5 million tons -- compared to 8.9 million tons last year -- and it is believed that the surplus to be exported will be on the order of 9 million tons.

ECONOMY MINISTER WEHBE ANSWERS PRESS QUERIES

FY130050 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The economy minister addressed the governors' meeting today. In his speech, Minister Wehbe reviewed some aspects of the national economic situation.

As for the foreign debt, Dr Wehbe stated that the national treasury will absorb debts the provincial governments have with the internal financial system that are subject to rediscounts by the Central Bank through consolidation bonds. He said that a bill in this regard has been submitted to the LAC [Legislative Advisory Commission] for consideration.

Here are Minister Wehbe's statements:

[Begin recording] [announcer] Journalists interviewed Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe at the end of the governors' meeting.

[Question] What economic and financial instructions did you give to the governors?

[Answer] Well, I asked them to restrict expenditures and [word indistinct] public works so as to attain the goal of substantially reducing the deficit to 2.12 percent. I also asked them to give priority to those public works which are labor intensive and which cost less. They should also give priority to those works already underway so as not to leave works [words indistinct]. We must proceed in an orderly fashion [words indistinct], something which the governors understood perfectly well.

[Question] What were the two unprecedented announcements?

[Answer] Well, the first one is related to measures aimed at putting provincial banks on a sound footing. That is to say, the Central Bank has cancelled all rediscounts owed by provincial banks through using profits the Central Bank made in 1982. In other words, the debt has been capitalized.

[Question] What is the news for the farming sector?

[Answer] Measures have been taken whereby the state will contribute in those cases in which debts were assumed to help farmers.

[Question] Mr Minister, in your speech to the governors you talked about the 1983 wage policy. How will it be implemented?

[Answer] Well, I can tell you mainly about the public sector. There will be an increase in February, which will not be very significant. It will be a sort of relief. An important readjustment will be made in April.

[Question] Mr Minister, will other increases be granted?

[Answer] Yes, yes, they are included in the budget. [end recording]

AIR FORCE COMMANDER ON BEAGLE CHANNEL, ARMS

PY141640 Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 9 Jan 83 p 11

[Passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] Air Force Commander Lt Gen Augusto Hughes stated in Pinamar that the border conflict over the BEAGLE CHANNEL "IS A SUBJECT TO BE DISCUSSED BY THE PEOPLES' REPRESENTATIVES."

He pointed out "I BELIEVE THAT IT IS CONVENIENT THAT THE SUBJECT BE DISCUSSED BY THE NEXT GOVERNMENT ONCE A CONGRESS WHICH REPRESENTS THE PEOPLE IS ESTABLISHED."

The opinion of the air force commander, who is spending a holiday here, is not in keeping with the insistent rumors from ROME which state that the Argentine military government will reach a definite decision on this issue before handing over power.

However, Hughes' opinion coincides with that voiced by a Foreign Ministry spokesman on Friday who stated that a solution to the conflict is not as imminent as the rumors from Rome point out.

In changing subjects HUGHES stated that his force does not foresee "ANY SOCIAL OUTBREAK" before the elections which, according to official announcements, will be held no later than the first Sunday of November.

He also reiterated that the ARGENTINE AIR FORCE has not purchased any XAVANTE planes from Brazil.

He pointed out that the air force "DID NOT MAKE THAT PURCHASE AND NEITHER IS IT PLANNING ON MAKING IT" and added that "THE AIR FORCE WILL NOT PURCHASE ANY EQUIPMENT IF THIS SHOULD AFFECT THE COUNTRY'S FOREIGN COMMITMENTS."

With regard to the BEAGLE issue he said that he was not aware of "the progress made in the negotiations" within the papal mediation framework.

He pointed out that the present government could have promoted a definite solution "had we been 3 or 4 years away from election, in that case we could have solved the problem."

He then recalled that the agreement signed in MONTEVIDEO in January 1979 is in force. Through this agreement ARGENTINA AND CHILE agreed to the papal mediation to seek a peaceful solution to the BEAGLE dispute.

Hughes pointed out that this agreement "will continue to be in force until the Chambers of Senators and Deputies are established," after the general elections to be held in ARGENTINA.

He reiterated: "In my opinion it would be better for the country that the decision be reached by the representatives of the people."

The air force commander refused to answer another question put to him regarding the claim made by former Federal Judge PEDRO NARVAIZ who stated that he had received threats from groups linked to some security service of the armed forces.

Hughes then referred to the statements by former finance minister JUAN ALEMANN who stated that the quantities of arms purchased by the armed forces during the period 1970-80 had been excessive.

Hughes reckoned that ALEMANN "WAS NOT CRITICIZING" that he was merely pointing out "that a great portion of the foreign debt had been allocated" for the purchase of arms.

He then stated to those present: "Do not worry because those funds DO NOT REPRESENT EVEN 10 PERCENT OF THE CURRENT FOREIGN DEBT."

IMMINENT AGREEMENT WITH CHILE OVER BEAGLE DENIED

PY140233 Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 9 Jan 83 p 11

[Words in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Excerpt] A reliable SAN MARTIN PALACE source has stated that the reports on an imminent agreement with CHILE over the BEAGLE issue "ARE NOT BEING PROMOTED" by the Argentine Government.

The source added that "SOME TIME WILL ELAPSE" before an agreement is reached in the long-standing southern border conflict. At the same time, he referred to the proposals made by Chilean Ambassador JARPA REYES to attain an overall integration as a "CONTRIBUTION TO A BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES."

The source stated that there are still some points on which "SUBSEQUENT CONFLICTS" might break out. The source also stated that Argentina "HAS TOTAL CONFIDENCE" in the papal mediation.

The source concluded by stating that "some time will elapse before an agreement is reached because there are some points on which subsequent conflicts might break out, something which would not be advisable."

FOREIGN MINISTRY AWAITS BORDER INCIDENT REPORT

PY152105 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1425 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jan (NA) -- Today the Argentine Foreign Ministry was expecting an official report on the eventual restriction of navigation in the Clorinda area due to an incident during which a Paraguayan citizen died and another was seriously wounded.

An authorized source of the San Martin Palace (Foreign Ministry headquarters) stated that the incident had been "totally overcome" despite the press reports from Asuncion on a formal note of protest which the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry handed to the Argentine ambassador, Gen Alberto Crespi, retired.

The incident took place near the international bridge which connects Asuncion with Clorinda.

Unofficial rumors pointed out that the Paraguayan authorities will prohibit navigation of any type of vessel along a border area of some 6 km of the Pilcomayo River starting from the Porteno neighborhood north of Clorinda toward the southeast.

A Foreign Ministry source had allegedly stated last night that the incident took place on the Paraguayan border and that it was not caused by members of the border police.

In answering NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS' inquiries, the border police department in Clorinda pointed out through a spokesman that it could not supply any information and that the case was being handled by the federal judge of Formosa.

LUPIZ ON MIDEAST TRIP, PLO OFFICE, THATCHER

PY142258 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jan (TELAM) -- Today Foreign Relations Under Secretary Enrique Lupiz asserted that the movement of nonaligned countries will have much more influence and importance for Argentina after the summit meeting which this world organization will hold in India next March.

Shortly after arriving from Tunisia and Saudi Arabia, the under secretary stated that "undoubtedly it (the meeting to be held in New Delhi) is a summit meeting which will have much more influence and importance for Argentina if the president of the nation attends it."

During a meeting with the journalists accredited to Ezeiza airport, Lupiz referred to the activities he carried out during his tour. He pointed out that he had met with Tunisian and Saudi Government authorities as well as with the secretary general of the Arab League who is an old friend of his. Lupiz explained that the subjects discussed were of mutual interest, especially in view of the upcoming meeting of nonaligned countries to be held in March. He added that special attention had been focused on some points of the meeting's agenda, including Venezuela joining the organization.

When he was asked whether the possibility of the PLO opening an office in Buenos Aires had been analyzed among the subjects which were discussed, he stated that that subject had not been mentioned since no one has made such a request so far. Lupiz then added that the government had never taken the possibility into account since the PLO has never mentioned the desire to open an office in Buenos Aires.

When asked what would happen if the PLO made such a request, he answered that he did not know whether it would be feasible, but that the request would be analyzed.

In referring to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to the Malvinas, he stated that it did not go down well in the countries which he visited and was termed an undiplomatic decision. Lupiz added that he did not think the visit had even gone down well in London.

He pointed out that this event allows the Third World countries to become stronger because it weakens the important countries such as Great Britain in the eyes of the public.

He ended by referring to the statements of Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and to whether he had had any contacts regarding the case of Italian citizens declared missing in Argentina. He stated he had not but that he had learned the opinion of some of the media and some friends whom he contacted in Italy. I think the subject cooled down after the visit of the Italian commission to Argentina and after verifying various conditions in Argentina, he said.

COMMUNIST PARTY CANDIDATES, 'FRONT' ANNOUNCED

PY141700 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Jan 83 p 7

[Text] The Communist Party officially announced its presidential ticket for the upcoming elections yesterday, naming Ruben Iscaro and Irene Rodriguez as candidates for president and vice president respectively, but both leaders, in accepting the nominations, called for the Communist Party to form part of "a great democratic national front," and said that their strategy will be to seek alliances with other political forces. [as published]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC DELEGATION ARRIVES

PY150132 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1535 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] An economic mission from the Central African Republic arrived today in this capital. This mission is here to negotiate the purchase of agricultural machinery with Argentine authorities.

During a meeting with Foreign Ministry Under Secretary for International Economic Relations Felix Pena, the members of this mission will discuss the installation of an Argentine "turn key" industrial plant in their country.

The mission headed by the planning minister of the Central African Republic, Guy Darlan, will also meet with Central Bank President Julio Gonzalez del Solar and with Commerce Secretary Alberto Praguio.

The delegation will visit the Cordoba and Santa Fe Provinces during their stay in this country.

The Central Africans are interested in agriculture and cattle raising as well as in Argentina's cooperation to provide them machinery and technology.

PRESIDENT SILES 'ALLEGEDLY' TO RATIFY CABINET

PY151947 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] The political consultations which are being carried out within the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), seeking to solve the crisis which started a week ago, last night once again led to the possibility of ratifying in their posts the six ministers of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) who resigned last Saturday.

During the meetings held yesterday by the permanent UDP Executive Board, viewpoints on this issue were exchanged. The president of the republic had allegedly formally expressed his intention of ratifying the resigning ministers in their posts.

According to the president this is the only way to solve this problem for the sake of a normal democratic process and the consolidation of the measures which have been taken aimed at overcoming the economic crisis in particular. [Words indistinct] PANAMERICANA learned that the president of the republic will allegedly ratify his entire cabinet during the next few hours.

Congress Urges Prompt Action

PY142033 Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] La Paz, 14 Jan (AFP) -- In two resolutions published in La Paz today, the Bolivian Chamber of Deputies and Senate both recommend that the executive branch arrive at a prompt solution to the crisis in the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) Government.

While President Hernan Siles Zuazo continues studying, under strict secrecy, the possibility of modifying the composition of his team of ministers, there are increasing pressures on the government to strengthen its position and political authority, which is already subject to doubts within the government front itself.

The chamber of deputies resolution voices concern over the long cabinet crisis, which endangers the consolidation of democracy, and urges the executive branch to solve this problem in the shortest time possible in order to safeguard the supreme interests of the state. In the Senate there were lively debates regarding the unresolved crisis. Senator Carlos Quiroga maintained that the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), which participates in the government, expects the intervention of the president in the solution of the crisis through implementation of unity in the UDP leadership and the recomposition of the cabinet.

Oscar Zamora Medinacelli of the pro-China Communist Party said that his party is impatiently waiting for the end of the crisis in the executive.

President Siles and the UDP continue consultations and meetings, but there are no signs that the deadlock and the basic disagreements have been overcome.

PDC Supports Siles

PY141339 Paris AFP in Spanish 0310 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] La Paz, 13 Jan (AFP) -- The Christian Democratic Party (PDC) confirmed here today "its total support for Hernan Siles Zuazo's government and of Bolivia's resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba."

PDC leader Luis Ossio Sanjines had a meeting with President Siles Zuazo at government palace today. On this occasion he offered the PDC's good offices for a speedy solution of the political-economic crisis facing the government of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP).

When asked whether the resumption of relations with Cuba might make it more difficult for Bolivia to obtain international credits, Ossio Sanjines explained that the Christian Democrats have much influence in international financial circles and would put this advantage to the service of the Bolivian people.

Zamora Urges UDP Action

PY161956 Paris AFP in Spanish 1423 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 16 Jan (AFP) -- Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora said in Cochabamba (center of the country) today that when the 100 days are up "we should have a unitarian government led by the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) front in order to meet the (?demands) of the workers and the Bolivian people."

In a speech made at the Manaco shoe factory, one of the biggest in the country, Paz Zamora let it be known that he has postponed his announced European tour until after President Hernan Siles Zuazo's return from his trip to France, scheduled for next 23 January.

The vice president's speech was made at a time when his party, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), was holding a national emergency meeting to decide whether it is to remain in or withdraw from the UDP Government.

TELEVISION, RADIO STRIKE OBSERVED IN LA PAZ

PY152131 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Despite the fact that Radio Panamericana has no problems regarding the payment of the minimum salary established by the government, the union committee of this station observed the strike called for by the Federation of Radio and Television Workers of this district. This strike was observed as a sign of solidarity with those sectors which have not received the salary increase ordered by the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) Administration.

The strike was observed by 98 percent of the radio and television stations as of 0000 on Friday 14 January. However, a couple of sectors which seemed to ignore the solidarity and real situation of the workers tried to carry out a normal work schedule. But fortunately the calm and responsible attitude of the leaders of the Radio and Television Union made them understand the need to join the strike.

Thus as of 0800 yesterday, all the media sectors, stopped their activities. This attitude ratified the unity which exists in this sector. Spokesmen of the La Paz Federation of Radio and Television Workers also voiced their solidarity with the workers in Santa Cruz who today start their fifth day on a hunger strike demanding the fulfillment of the salary hike ordered by the UDP regime and thanked the various unions which voiced their moral support to the decision of the La Paz Radio and Television Workers in defense of their financial gains.

LATIN Report

PY141746 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1513 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] La Paz, 14 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- The radio stations in La Paz suspended their broadcasts today because of a 24-hour strike declared by radio and television workers who demand that the owners proceed to pay the minimum salary established by the government.

The stoppage was observed by all La Paz radio stations which suspended their broadcasts as of 0000 today.

The population was unable to receive any prompt information on the development of the political crisis affecting the Democratic and Popular Unity Government.

WEEKLY MAGAZINE AQUI RENEWS PUBLICATION

PY162338 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] The weekly AQUI has reappeared in La Paz. The first issue of this magazine was issued in La Paz today.

AQUI was silenced on 17 October 1980 by a group of armed individuals who destroyed the magazine's premises completely. At the same time, the persons who worked for this weekly magazine were persecuted and threatened, the same as other journalists, who in the end had to leave the country or go into hiding.

(Rene Vascope) is the new editor of this magazine and hopes to preserve the line established by the founder, the priest, (Luis Espinel Campos).

FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS TO BEGIN IN LATE 1986

PY141434 Paris AFP in Spanish 1407 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] La Paz, 9 Jan (AFP) -- Bolivia will not be able to start paying its foreign debt until late 1986, Planning Minister Arturo Nunez del Prado said here today. The minister said that although the country's situation has improved markedly since the inauguration of President Hernan Siles Zuazo last October, extremely serious difficulties which could only be solved by greater production still persist.

Nunez del Prado said Bolivia cannot pay its foreign debt, which totals approximately $4 billion, but can reschedule it since the country's financial situation will have been balanced by 1987.

Analysts noted that beginning in 1987 Bolovia will export gas to Brazil. This will amount to an additional income of $800 million, which will enable Bolivia to pay its foreign debt.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR DELIVERS WARSAW PACT APPEAL

PY131945 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] This morning, Chamber of Deputies President Samuel Gallardo was visited by the Soviet ambassador who handed over a document of the Supreme Soviet. He said that the document is a report approved by the Warsaw Pact in which an appeal is made to all the peoples of the world to favor worldwide disarmament.

During the session this afternoon, the Chamber of Deputies president will report to the congressmen on this document which will then be passed on to the Foreign Relations Commission.

RESUMPTION OF CUBAN RELATIONS DRAWS REACTIONS

PY152120 Paris AFP in Spanish 0057 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] La Paz, 12 Jan (AFP) -- Fernando Illanes, president of the Bolivian Federation of Businessmen, expressed here today his complete disagreement with the decision to resume relations with Cuba. Illanes said the 1967 Cuban intervention in the country through guerrilla Ernesto Che Guevara is still remembered. Furthermore, he said, Bolivia could obtain very little advantage from the interventionist Havana regime.

For its part, the afternoon paper ULTIMA HORA -- owned by mining businessman Mario Mercado Vaca Guzman -- wonders about the reasons for having unexpectedly announced the news of the reestablishment of relations with Cuba to the people. Even worse; ULTIMA HORA says, the fact that the announcement was made in Managua stimulates speculation.

For their part, leaders of union and popular organizations and of leftist parties today continued to express their joy over the decision.

ADN Voices Opposition

PY131409 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] The Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] states through its executive secretary, Guillermo Fortun Suarez that the ADN opposition in the particular case of the recognition of the Cuban Government has nothing to do with ideological positions. It is based on the fact that the people have not forgotten that Cuba invaded our territory with guerrilla fighters and paramilitary groups, causing suffering and mourning to the Bolivian people. The declaration adds: The ADN, therefore, finds it strange that the resumption of relations causes joy among some political fronts. The ADN concludes by stating: Our opposition to the resumption of relations with Cuba does not lessen our friendship with the Cuban people, oppressed by the cruelest of dictatorships.

COB Welcomes Renewed

PY131455 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] participated yesterday in a meeting at government palace with members of the Democratic and Popular Unity and President Siles. Referring to the resumption of relations with Cuba, COB leader Oscar Sanjines stated after the meeting that the COB welcomes this action of sovereignty and that the current government knows how to interpret the will of the people.

[Begin Sanjines recording] The Bolivian people should welcome the resumption of relations with our brother country Cuba. This is what the COB accomplishes, because at the 5th COB Labor Congress there was a request for Bolivia to maintain relations with all countries of the world, particularly with those in the socialist area. Cuba is an anti-imperialist symbol. Cuba has resisted blockades, plots, attempts of aggression, etc. Therefore relations with Cuba are of superlative importance and we COB leaders welcome them. [end recording]

DAILY SCORES ARGENTINE POSITION ON FALKLANDS

PY132318 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Jan 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Changing Concepts"]

[Text] Argentina has termed "provocative and arrogant" the visit Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher paid to the Falkland Islands. And it took the trouble to add that "the only right Great Britain has over the islands is that of force."

Such contentions reveal curiously changing reasoning and concepts. On 2 April 1982, Argentina decided to settle the dispute involving the islands by force. Hundreds of young Argentines were thus condemned to a useless death, a sacrifice that was made even more cruel by the false war reports which the Buenos Aires government used to nourish the warmongering frenzy.

For the British the war also carried as an inevitable consequence much suffering and tremendous difficulties arising from the fact that the battlefield was at a considerable distance from British territory. Such difficulties themselves would have been enough reason to discourage any thoughtless British adventure on the Falklands. But the Argentine attack could not go unanswered. More so because it represented a total disrespect for the will of the islanders themselves.

At no time during that occasion did Argentina try to use its common sense to avoid useless sacrifice. Only after the conflict did the real state of preparedness -- none whatsoever -- of the Argentine draftees become known, draftees who were sent to cater to the vanity and hunger for power of their superiors. Argentina simply disregarded the UN resolution requesting the withdrawal of the invading forces so that negotiations could get under way. What right does Argentina now have to censure "the language of force," assuming that this is the most apt description of the British prime minister's trip?

The sovereignty issue, far from being an example of the "crystalline right" Argentines talk about, is quite a complex matter. Even if it were more simple, it would be inappropriate to discuss it now, since war wounds still hurt.

Actually, it would not be possible to discuss it now because there is no one to discuss it with. The legitimacy and credibility of the current Argentine regime has not improved. What was left of its credibility vanished once and for all when the people realized that they had been deceived by false war reports all the time. That decaying regime has no one to hand over power to either, because it ruthlessly eliminated all traces of political representation in Argentina. That country's tragedy lies in the fact that even though everything still remains to be done in that area, there are no guarantees that past mistakes will not be repeated.

In the middle of the agony, Argentina unexpectedly begins talking about "Latin America" as a source of support and a factor of unity. Neighboring countries should help themselves as much as possible and, above all, they should do it decently. But it is not hard to recall that one of the reasons for Argentina's past -- and even present -- isolation is precisely the arrogant attitude that Buenos Aires has always had toward other regional capitals. Buenos Aires has been the "European" city, while the others, when compared to it, were barely provincial towns.

It is now possible to see that this was another aspect of Argentina's failure to grasp reality. Except for its architecture, Buenos Aires, a political center where passion has been the only language adopted and where true representation has been displaced by facades, has very little of Europe. The Argentine regime's credibility is exhausted. Therefore, even out of shame, the government should refrain from reviving the aggressive emotions which drove crowds to Plaza de Mayo, the same ones which now turn against it.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES TRADE

PY130250 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] Finland has confidence in the Brazilian economy, in its potential and in the possibilities for its recovery despite the current difficult situation and the need to ask for IMF assistance. This remark was made by Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenback during an interview he granted at Itamaraty Palace. He also said that he believes in Brazil's economic recovery over the medium and long term because this is a "very rich" country with a large population and great natural resources.

Stenback gave some advice. Brazil must not interrupt its development to wait for a better international situation. The right thing to do is to continue to invest in "healthy areas," despite the scarcity of resources.

The visitor came to talk business and politics. He exchanged ideas with ministers in the economic area regarding three projects in which Finland is interested; sale of an icebreaker, manganese and iron mining in Carajas, and sale of an offshore drilling platform to Petrobras.

The first project is a proposal by Wartsila Limited, a company which builds icebreakers in Finland where 60 percent of the icebreakers operating in the world are made.

The Outokumpu Company is interested in mining manganese and iron ore, and Rauma Repola Limited is offering the offshore oil drilling platform like the ones this company is selling to the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain.

Finland may also buy more Bandeirante planes. It has already acquired three and there is a market in that country for more Brazilian-made planes.

Minister Stenback admits it is possible for Brazil and Finland to act jointly to fight international protectionism, despite the fact that Brazil is a developing country and Finland is closer to the industrialized countries. He said: "Protectionism raises barriers, but if each makes it share of efforts, we can be successful against them."

The Finnish Foreign Ministry confirmed that he brought an invitation from his government for President Figueiredo to visit his country "as soon as possible." He noted that despite the notorious economic interests, his trip to Brazil has a stronger "political and cultural" significance. He said that this was so because the Finnish foreign trade minister's visit to Brazil 2 years ago had a different significance from his.

Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals heard Minister Stenback talk about his country's interest in participating in the Carajas iron and manganese project. In turn, he heard the Brazilian minister making it clear that copper in Carajas will be strictly for internal consumption and so no other country could participate.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS LIQUIDATION OF MAJOR BANKS

PY141351 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Last night Economy and Finance Minister Rolf Luders announced important measures which order the immediate liquidation of the Chilean Mortgage and Development Bank [Banco Hipotecario y de Fomento de Chile -- BHC], the United Development Bank [Banco Unido de Fomento -- BUF] as well as the CIGA financial enterprise.

Moreover, the intervention of the Bank of Chile, Colocadora Nacional de Valores Bank, Bank of Concepcion, International Bank and the Bank of Santiago have been ordered.

The government has also appointed inspectors who will carry out a close, general supervision in the National Bank and the Mortgage and National Development Bank [Banco Hipotecario y de Fomento Nacional -- BHIF].

Minister Luders reported that today has been decreed a bank holiday in order to implement these measures. He added that the government is convinced that a process for a permanent financial reorganization and normalization will be completed with the adopted measures.

79 ADDITIONAL EXILES ALLOWED TO RETURN

PY152137 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] The Chilean Government has authorized another 79 citizens living in exile, who were prohibited from entering Chile, to return to the country. This information was disclosed by Interior Minister General Enrique Montero who disclosed the complete list of persons who will benefit from this decision. He pointed out that this time the list is a little longer since some of those living in exile will be able to return accompanied by their spouses and children.

This is the second list of Chileans in exile who are being allowed back into Chile. The first list was disclosed by the government on 24 December. Minister Montero reiterated that, as he had pointed out before, no persons with records as political activists or terrorists will be able to return.

He pointed out that the government's decision is aimed at preserving peace in the country. In referring to the lack of politicians in this list Minister Montero stated that he had already referred to this fact and recalled statements he had made previously in the sense that they will be able to return to the country later on.

BRIEFS

IDB LOAN AGREEMENT -- Chile has signed a loan agreement with IDB for the total of $10 million. This loan is destined to finance the export of nontraditional goods. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Jan 83 PY]

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS REVIEW -- According to the Central Bank foreign investments in Chile over the past 8 years amounted to $1,788,000,000 of which 39.5 percent were in invested in the mining sector, 29.6 percent were invested in services and 23.3 percent in the industrial sector. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Jan 83 PY]

GOVERNMENT REFINANCES 18 PERCENT OF FOREIGN DEBT

PA120442 Paris AFP in Spanish 2314 GMT 11 Jan 83

[TExt] Quito, 11 Jan (AFP) -- Ecuador refinanced 18 percent of its external debt on a 7-year term and with a 2-year grace period, according to a communique released today by the Presidency.

The communique reports on the negotiations conducted in New York by a high-ranking Ecuadorean mission.

Ecuador renegotiated its debt with some 140 international private banks, from December 1982 to December 1983, for the amount of $1.224 billion, without recourse to an IMF stand-by [in English] or to IMF conditions.

ALCIVAR HOSTS CUBANS, DISCUSSES SUGAR PURCHASE

PA151644 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] The Ecuadorean Ministry of Industries, Commerce and Integration is negotiating with a Cuban official delegation for the purchase of several thousand tons of sugar on a government-to-government basis.

Orlando Alcivar, Ecuadorean minister of industries, commerce and integration, talked to the members of the Cuban official delegation headed by Amadeo Blanco Valdes, Cuban deputy foreign trade minister, about the possibility of increasing commercial trade between the two countries.

Minister Alcivar mentioned the possibility of Cuba buying fish, flour and other goods from Ecuador.

As everyone knows, the Ecuadorean Government approved the purchase of 20,000 tons of corn and 1.5 million quintals of sugar after the losses caused by the floods to the corn and sugarcane crops. The Ecuadorean Government is also planning at a later date to import rice, because what we have in stock will not be enough to meet local demand. The summer and winter rice crops were a total loss because of the floods.

Ecuadorean officials have assured the population that there is no sugar shortage at this moment, and that future demand will be met with Cuban sugar.

GASOLINE PRICES RAISED IN CONSERVATION MOVE

PY121809 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1445 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Excerpts] By Decree No 37,421, the executive branch this morning established the following maximum prices of gasoline to the public effective today: gasohol, 160 guaranies per liter [up from 110 guaranies] and premium gas, 200 guaranies per liter [up from 140 guaranies].

Petropar, Paraguayan Petroleum Enterprise, early this morning stated through its spokesman Gil Gonzalez that it has not requested this price increase.

The decree states: In view of the agreement reached by the Economic Coordination Council and considering that it is appropriate to adopt measures which can be instrumental in reducing both gasoline consumption and imports, thus saving foreign currency, the president of the Republic of Paraguay decrees:

Article 1. The maximum sale price to the public of gasohol is hereby established at 160 guaranies per liter.

Article 2. The maximum sales price to the public of premium gas is hereby established at 200 guaranies per liter.

Article 3. Those enterprises having gasoline in stock as of the date of this decree must declare the respective quantity and must deposit the price difference at the appropriate account of the industry and commerce ministry.

Article 4. This decree goes into effect as of the date of its promulgation and its violation will be subject to appropriate punishments. Signed: Gen Alfredo Stroessner, president of the Republic of Paraguay; Gen Barrientos, finance minister; and Delfin Ugarte Centurion, industry and commerce ministry.

PROTEST LODGED WITH ARGENTINA OVER INCIDENT

PY141635 Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 1530 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] The following is a late report. The Paraguayan Government has officially lodged a formal protest with Argentina over a recent incident which took place on the Pilcomayo River when an Argentine border policeman shot Cristobal Melida to death and wounded another person [both Paraguayan citizens].

Argentine ambassador Eduardo Alberto Crespi was summoned to the Foreign Ministry on this matter.

GUARDSMEN OBSERVE 24-HOUR STRIKE IN AYACUCHO

PY152212 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2014 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Lima, 15 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- Today Republican Guardsmen observed a 24-hour strike to protest alleged unfair treatment on the part of some officers and for not being relieved of duty in Ayacucho at the pre-established time.

In a direct contact with Lima from Ayacucho, Radio Victoria reported that troops had refused to leave their barracks to take up guard duty in important public buildings.

The special antisubversion corps of the Republican Guard is assisting the Civil Guard to fight guerrillas who are supposed to be members of the Maoist organization Shining Path.

The corpsmen made public yesterday a communique signed by an anonymous committee in which they expressed their protest and announced that they would remain in their barracks.

The communique says that they are supposed to be relieved every 3 months because Ayacucho is a danger zone, but that they were not relieved. It also says that the guardsmen are discharging duties in difficult conditions and at a disadvantage vis-a-vis subversives who last year killed 40 guardsmen.

A republican guardsman interviewed by Radio Victoria said that the strikers would resume normal duty at 1800 GMT.

In the communique the guardsmen demanded the right to a special hazardous duty bonus, and asked their colleagues not to turn in their arms during the strike.

Ayacucho, 572 kms to the southeast of Lima, is under a state of emergency and under military control.

In Lima the Command of the Republican Guard declined to make comments on the measure adopted by the guardsmen in Ayacucho.

A relative calm has prevailed around Ayacucho and no guerrilla attacks have been reported during the last 24 hours.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PY152119 Paris AFP in Spanish 1615 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 15 Jan (AFP) -- Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenback, who arrived here last night on a 4-day official visit, went this morning to the archeological city of Cusco, 1,000 km southeast of this capital, thus starting a busy agenda prepared for him by the Peruvian officials.

PRESS OPPOSES PRESIDENT'S TIGHTENED LIBEL LAW

FL141015 Bridgetown CANA in English 1006 GMT 14 Jan 83

[By Simon Alterman]

[Text] Mexico City, Jan 14, CANA-REUTER -- President Miguel de la Madrid's honeymoon with the Mexican press has been brought to an abrupt end by his proposal to tighten the country's antiquated libel law. The new president took office last month to a rapturous reception from Mexican newspapers which, almost without exception, went on to report favourably his tough measures to tackle the country's economic crisis.

Ironically, the president's decision to tighten the libel law is part of his much-vaunted campaign for "moral renovation," widely acclaimed by the press as an important step towards restoring confidence in Mexico's notoriously corrupt public administration. The new law, passed by Congress last week, aroused the unanimous opposition of the press, which foreigners generally regard as tame. Columnists denounced what they called the "gag law," and many newspapers published blank cartoons portraying the empty spaces traditionally used in some countries to show that a censor has been at work.

"The reaction of the press was a little bit exaggerated," Presidential Press Chief Manuel Alonso told REUTERS. "It went far beyond our expectations."

The government says the new law is necessary to prevent the "yellow journalism" which occasionally surfaces in some sections of the press concerned less with facts than with boosting circulation. But Mr Alonso said it had not been prompted by any specific incidents and was not aimed at individual publications. "It is part of the general moral renovation which the Mexican people demanded of candidate De la Madrid during his election campaign," he said.

Journalists, who now face the prospect of fighting costly legal actions on relatively low salaries if someone decides an article has caused "moral damage," are not convinced of the purity of the government's intentions. They also fear that the wording of the bill, which defines moral damage as harm to a person's "feelings, affections, beliefs, decorum, honour, reputation, secrets of his private life and physical integrity or his personal consideration," defies consistent application in the courts. Many journalists feel that a congressional amendment, reaffirming the rights of free speech guranteed by the constitution, has only added to the confusion.

"The basic aim is healthy, because a large part of the press is irresponsible," said Miguel Angel Granados Chapa, a senior editor of the left-leaning daily UNO MAS UNO. "But I don't think the president chose the best method. There already are penalties in the law," he added.

The press law, passed early this century, allows the government to bring prosecutions for libel but has in fact been used sparingly. Foreign analysts say the authorities have more effective ways to keep errant newspapers in line as they control the price and supply of newsprint and can choose which newspapers receive official advertisements. Mr Alonso confirmed that official advertising had been reduced because of government spending cuts, but firmly rejected any suggestion that the government exercised control over the press through its spending.

Journalists are waiting to see what practical effect the new law will have, but many fear it will eventually restrain them from exposing the corruption which the "moral renovation" was designed to stamp out. "I think most journalists will carry on as before, at least until there's been a test case," Granados Chapa said.

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT TO VENEZUELA

PA170012 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1908 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Panama City, 16 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella left today for an official 3-day visit to Venezuela. During his stay he will have two meetings with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins.

The Panamanian president was accompanied by his wife as well as by Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amada, Public Works Minister Hector Ortega, Commerce and Industries Minister Mario de Diego, Planning and Economic Policy Minister Menalco Solis and Presidency Minister Gabriel Castro. The presidential retinue also includes a representative from the National Guard General Staff and several advisers.

It was reported in Panama City that De la Espriella and Herrara Campins will review bilateral relations and will study the Central American and Inter-American political situations. They will also discuss ceremonies to honor the bicentennial of "liberator" Simon Bolivar's birthday on 24 July 1983. De la Espriella's schedule also includes a meeting with the diplomatic corps accredited to Caracas. He will also visit the headquarters of the Latin American Economic System, which is located in Caracas.

This is De la Espriella's fourth trip abroad since he became president on 30 July 1982. He has visited Costa Rica, the United States and Mexico, with stopovers in Managua and San Salvador. De la Espriella and his delegation will return to Panama on Tuesday afternoon.

EDEN PASTORA ARRIVES FOR HIGH-LEVEL TALKS

PA142137 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1811 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Panama City, 14 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan citizen Eden Pastora, better known as "Commander Cero," arrived in Panama before dawn today, Sandinist opposition sources told ACAN-EFE.

The former Nicaraguan vice defense minister, who held that position after the victory of the Sandinist revolution, came to Panama "to hold meetings at the highest level," according to the same sources.

Pastora's trip comes just 24 hours after the Costa Rican authorities announced the discovery and elimination of a group of anti-Sandinist guerrilla camps on the country's northern border. The men arrested in those camps, whose identites were revealed by the Costa Rican Public Security Ministry are members of Fernando Chamorro Rapaccioli's group. Months ago Chamorro signed, along with Pastora and Alfonso Robelo, a political manifesto against the Managua government.

Pastora frequently comes to Panama, where he has met with National Guard Chief Gen Ruben Dario Paredes and other high-ranking officers.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY MINISTER RESIGNS -- Ricardo Real, deputy commerce and industries minister, has resigned effective 15 January. He confirmed insistent rumors about his resignation and said it was due to purely personal reasons. [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 12 Jan 83 PA]

BELIZE

GOVERNMENT REJECTS LATEST GUATEMALAN CLAIM

FL142107 Bridgetown CANA in English 2035 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Belize City, 14 Jan CANA-REUTER -- Belize's sovereignty and territorial integrity are not up for negotiation, a spokesman for the prime minister's office said today. He was commenting on Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt's statement on Wednesday that Guatemala had reduced its long-standing claim for the whole of Belize to the southern fifth of the country. However, the spokesman said that even though the Guatemalan claim to Belize was unfounded, Belize was not opposed to providing Guatemala free access to the Caribbean.

He also suggested Belize and Guatemala could draw up joint programmes for economic cooperation. But there would be no compromise on the question of ceding territory or dimunition of Belize's sovereignty, he said.

Belize, a former British colony, gained independence 16 months ago. Guatemala said earlier this week that it would hold talks on January 24 in New York with Belize and Britain.

PRICE PROTESTS SALE OF U.S. ARMS TO GUATEMALA

FL142358 Bridgetown CANA in English 2235 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, Jan 14, CANA-REUTER -- Belize today publically protested the United States lifting of a five-year arms embargo to neighbouring Guatemala saying it could provide that country with arms to use against Belize. Belizean Prime Minister George Price today published the country's protest in the government gazette.

It said that he officially presented his objection to newly acredited U.S. Ambassador to Belize Malcolm Barnebey on January 10, just three days afer the U.S. lifted the Guatemalan arms embargo. The arms embargo, originally imposed by the Carter administration for the country alleged human rights violations, was ended when the U.S. State Department announced it would allow Guatemala to buy 6.3 million dollars worth of U.S. Defence Department spare parts and other equipment for its air force. The embargo was lifted because of what the U.S. said were "significant steps" taken by Guatemala's present government to end human rights abuses.

But Prime Minister Price said he feared the resumption of arms sales and equipment to Guatemala as a threat to Belizean security. Guatemala harbours a long-standing claim to Belizean territory and has refused to recognise its independence gained 16 months ago from Britain.

Under an agreement with the Belizean Government Britain still maintains 1,800 troops in its former colony as well as a squadron of Harrier jump-jets, Scorpion tanks and Rapier missiles as a deterent to Guatemalan aggression. But British hopes for a settlement of the Belize dispute rose following Guatemala's apparent easing of its territorial claim, informed sources in London said today.

Guatemalan president Efrain Rios Montt said on Wednesday his government would drop its demand for sovereinty over Belize and would only press for the southern one fifth of the country. Earlier today Belize stated that it was willing to provide Guatemala with free access to its ports on the Caribbean Sea its economic zone but it would under no circumstances compromise on the cessation or diminution of its sovereignty.

Talks between Great Britain, Belize and Guatemala are scheduled to open on January 24 in New York.

Meanwhile tensions between the countries were underscored today when relatives of four Guatemalan fishermen claimed that the fishermen were arrested by an English patrol boat off a small island near Belizean waters. The relatives said the men were taken to and jailed in the Belizean port town of Punta Gorda. So far there has been no official government reaction to the families claims from either Belize or Guatemala.

EL SALVADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER RESIGNATION RUMORS DENIED

PA162043 Paris AFP in Spanish 1924 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Jan (AFP) -- The eventual resignation of Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, Salvadoran defense minister, within 3 months, was denied today by persons close to the high officer. The same sources said that it was "too early to talk about a resignation" by Garcia. The rumors regarding his resignation persisted in political circles, following the solution of the crisis created by the rebellion of a high officer in the northern department of Cabanas.

Political circles have said that Garcia's resignation could have been part of the agreement which the high command reached with Col Sigifredo Ochoa, the officer who rebelled and threatened not to relent until Garcia resigned. Ochoa had accused Garcia of corruption.

Ochoa has been mentioned in relation to rightist leader Roberto d'Aubuisson. The colonel, who commanded the 1,200-man Sensuntepeque garrison in Cabanas Department, rebelled on 8 January, after he received an order transferring him to the Salvadoran Embassy in Uruguay.

After 6 days he changed his attitude. So far, nothing has been said about the agreement he reached with the Salvadoran authorities.

"There is no reason for Minister Garcia to resign," a person close to Garcia said in response to a question. However, he did say that "such a decision could take place any moment." In his most recent news conference, President Alvaro Magana said that ministers do not have a fixed term in office and that "just as the defense minister could be changed, the same could occur with other officials; for this reason there are cabinet changes at the end of the year."

HEAVY FIGHTING, CASUALTIES REPORTED IN TEJUTLA

PA140510 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Jan 83 pp 2, 30

[Text] The struggle to evict the terrorists from Tejutla continued yesterday with heavy fighting, according to unofficial reports. This town, located in Chalatenango Department, was seized by subversives on Saturday night after heavy fighting left a large number of casualties (dead and wounded) including army troops and extremists. It was previously reported that in its bid to dislodge the terrorists the army was using troops from the 4th Infantry Brigade, stationed in El Paraiso.

It was also reported unofficially there that the subversives dynamited several electric towers and that Chalatenango Department was left without electricity. However, this report was not confirmed.

The two previous nights, the inhabitants of towns in northern El Salvador sighted many helicopters without lights. They were probably taking supplies to the troops who are fighting in the Tejutla area.

It was also learned yesterday that on the third day of their January offensive, the terrorists raided two towns in San Miguel Department and surrounded another town in Morazan. The subversives held rallies with the population of those towns and harangued them, but later withdrew.

It was stressed that one of the heaviest battles took place in Cacaopera, Morazan, which was attacked at dawn. The sources added that the army troops who were guarding those towns asked for air support. The terrorists have held three towns in northern Morazan for a month. However, the army has staged cleanup operations throughout the area.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT NEWS CONFERENCE CITES BELIZE ISSUE

PA142026 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] President Efrain Rios Montt today established the position of the Guatemalan Government in the face of upcoming negotiations with the United Kingdom over Belize. Rios Montt said that Guatemala would give up its claims if it is granted the Toledo District. He made these remarks during a news conference held at the National Palace. He initially referred to a proposal that he made so that the citizens of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras could adopt a single nationality in the future.

[Begin recording] [Rios Montt] This is true. We are trying to achieve unity. I told my colleagues that we should try to establish a Central American free zone in Trifinio. I told them that we should establish a Central American technology. For example, instead of building prefabricated buildings, we should build them with thatch roofs or with something that is Central American. This is the idea. Now, the problem lies in the fact that the Central American situation is such that certain goals must be met first. In other words, the idea is being discussed now.

[Question] General Rios Montt, the secretary of public relations noted that you were not interested in participating in the elections as a presidential candidate. Could you expand on this?

[Answer] I am only confirming what he said.

[Question] General Rios Montt, you reported that the Civil Guard would be established effective 15 January. Does this mean that the offices of the Government Ministry would be transferred to the Defense Ministry? Does it mean that the Government Ministry would be canceled?

[Answer] On the contrary, it would be encouraged because the Government Ministry has not worked as a ministry responsible for interior policy should truly work. We don't have a ministry of interior policy, and this will now be the Government Ministry.

[Question] Regarding the upcoming meeting on the Belize issue, would you be willing to negotiate directly with the Belizean Government?

[Answer] Well, not specifically with Belize, because we are friends and neighbors; the problem of the controversy is with the United Kingdom. [sentence as heard]

[Question] But Belize is already an independent nation.

[Answer] That is the case for other people, but not for Guatemala.

[Question] General, you said that the government was studying the possibility of canceling the political parties. Will they be allowed to issue manifestos or statements on their structures, organization, and so forth before they are cancelled?

[Answer] Well, I don't know what to tell you. I don't know what to tell you; they can do what is not against the law.
[Question] However, the state of siege bans them from... [interrupted by Rios Montt]
[Answer] That is true.
[Question] Is it still in effect, Mr President?
[Answer] The state of siege?
[Question] Yes.
[Answer] It is still in effect.

[Question] Mr President, in the case of Belize, is Guatemala interested in solving this problem once and for all?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] What would happen if as part of the negotiations a condition was established asking us to negotiate directly with Belize?

[Answer] Nothing extraordinary would happen.

[Question] Would Guatemala then withdraw from the negotiations?

[Answer] Well, the problem is truly conflictive. You are looking at it from the British point of view and not from the Guatemalan point of view. The United Kingdom wants that [not further specified]. We have nothing against Belize. We are against the foreign policy. [as heard]

[Question] Pardon me, Mr President, this is just a hypothesis as a journalist. I am not looking at it from the British point of view.

[Answer] That hypothesis is exactly the British theory and diplomacy.

[Question] What I am asking is, could there be any kind of obstruction in these negotiations that could prevent a final solution?

[Answer] Well, the fact is -- and this is what applies -- that we will never recognize Belize as an independent nation.

[Question] This lack of recognition could prevent a final solution. But is your government interested in getting this matter solved?

[Answer] The government has an interest, but it will never yield. We are interested in solving the problem, but we don't have to give in.

[Question] You announced yesterday that the Guatemalan claim would only be limited to the Toledo District. What are the chances that this Guatemalan claim will be accepted within the negotiations?

[Answer indistinct]

[Question] Would Guatemala then recognize Belizean independence?

[Answer] If they gave us Toledo.

[Question] General, yesterday you talked about using computers for the next elections. Does this mean that modern methods will be used in order to have clean elections?

[Answer] Among other things.

[Question] Would it be the vote-meter invented here in Guatemala?

[Answer] No, I don't know about it. What I want is for everyone to have a card with his personal data, which can be easily confirmed. We are going to fight fraud.

[Question] We understand that the ministers of state and the secretaries of the Presidency will have to go through you, as president, in order to issue any agreement or draft agreement?

[Answer] Well, you have good information. It is true. I have to decide policy; otherwise it can be jeopardized. I believe it is unfair to have sectarian policies. We are governing for the people and not for a specific sector. This is the way I look at it.

[Question] Isn't that tantamount to a direct censorship of the ministers?

[Answer] If you want to look at it that way.

[Question] Regarding the pope's visit, will Guatemala assume all the expenses that such a visit entails, particularly concerning the vehicle he has to use?

[Answer] Well, I am going to lend him mine.
[Question] But he uses a...[interrupted by Rios Montt]
[Answer] But that is his car. I am going to lend him mine.
[Question] Is that the extent of it?
[Answer] Yes, that is it. [laughter] I don't have any money to buy weapons, how am I going to buy him a car?

NICARAGUA

NONALIGNED LEADERS ADDRESS MANAGUA MEETING

Iran's Velayati

LD122148 Tehran IRNA in English 1927 GMT 12 Jan 83

[All punctuation as received]

[Text] Managua, Jan 12, IRNA -- Foreign Minister Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati addressed the meeting of the non-aligned foreign ministers here today on various international issues including the situation in Latin America. Excerpts:

"In this critical situation that prevails in the world, Latin America has its own special problems and difficulties, which are caused by dominance-seeking and interferences of American imperialism. Latin America is going through an agitated period of its history.

"The aggressive American monster, has for several years constantly tried through the exercise of imperialist and exploitative policies, to bring the countries of this continent under its own influence and domination and plunder their natural resources. Fortunately, the awakening process of the Latin American people is admirably expanding, and the struggles of the peoples of this continent against the world-devouring monster are each day becoming vaster. The criminal America introduces [as received] the revolutionary countries of this continent as responsible for all their difficulties prevailing in Latin America, and, while paying the least attention to the legitimate demands of these deprived people, conspires against the independence and sovereignty of such countries and tries to topple their governments.

Continuous interferences in Nicaragua, Cuba and certain other countries and liberation movements of the region are examples of such actions.

"The government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has constantly and on different occasions condemed the overt and covert interferences of the U.S. in Latin America. We believe that the economic assistance and plans, which are practically economic conspiracies, similar to the Reagan plan for the countries in the Caribbean region, are deceptive and demagogic efforts made by America to keep under its domination the countries of the region in order to establish its influence in them. We have always supported Nicaragua against the conspiracies of the great Satan whereby it exerts pressure on and attempts to suppress the revolution in Nicaragua. Besides, with due regard to our friendly relations with Cuba we support the anti-imperialist policies of these countries against the great Satan and condemn the measures taken by America against this country.

"The government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in pursuit of the lofty Islamic teachings concerning the support for justice-seeking struggles of the oppressed nations against the oppressors, extends its support to the popular movements in Latin American countries fighting to liberate themselves from the domination of despotic and puppet regimes and the domination and interference of superpowers.

"In connection with the crisis in the Malvinas Islands and considering the legitimacy of the rights of the people of Argentina and the support and confirmation of the Latin American countries to this effect, we condemn the flagrant and avaricious aggression of the old monster of world imperialism, that is the British Government. We also support the rights of the people of Puerto Rico for independence and liberty.

"We believe that the strengthening of the Non-aligned Movement will clear the way for the liberation of the tyrannised nations of the world from the domination of the big powers. Member states of the Non-aligned Movement, in order to maintain its dynamism and vitality, should highly value its ideals and principles and consider for themselves the observation of the principles of the movement as binding and compulsory.

"The sense of responsibility and logical bright-sightedness of the member states of the Non-aligned Movment as regards the destiny and future of the movement, manifested specially by the changing of the venue of the seventh non-aligned summit conference from Baghdad to New Delhi emphasised the need felt by member states for unity and strengthening of the movement, and bestowed hope for the future of the movement upon the deprived and tyrannised nations of the world. We are of this belief, that this historical development made the Non-aligned Movement successful in this sensitive and fateful ordeal and made it more prepared for undertaking its important responsibilities in future.

"World imperialism is, from all directions, continuing its flagrant aggressions and plots aggressive conspiracies agaist the deprived an oppressed nations of the world. Liberation movements are threatened with suppression by imperialism led by America. All conspiracies plotted by world imperialism are aimed at nations that are endeavoring to live independently and freeely.

"The unity of the Muslim people of Iran led to the overthrow of the greatest agents of imperialism in the region, that is, the former regime of Iran. But the liberated people of Iran have never been free from the American conspiracies, the most conspicuous of which is the plot of the flagrant Iraqi invasion of Iran. It is now 28 months that the Muslim people of Iran strive, struggle and endeavour to eliminate the aggression committed by an agent of imperialism in the region.

It is not possible here to describe the crimes and inhuman acts that this imperialist agent committed against our country in the course of the last two years. The most recent crime committed by Saddam Husayn was the massacre of innocent civilian people of Dezful by ground-to-ground missiles.

"Even though such continuous crimes are committed by the aggressive Iraqi's it pretends in a comic manner to be innocent and a peace-lover.

"A month ago in the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement we invited all non-aligned countires to send delegations to visit and witness for themselves the crimes committed by the regime ruling over Iraq, and areas demolished by the aggressive forces, especially the ruins of the cities like Khorramshahr, Hoveyzeh, Qasr-e Shirin, etc., for the liberation of every inch of which our nation has offered many martyrs and has created epics. Now, I take this opportunity to once again repeat my invitation.

"Although about one year has passed since the time Iraq claimed to have withdrawn its forces from the Iranian territory and unilaterally established cease-fire, parts of our dear homeland like Naftshahr and Khosravi oilfields are still under the occupation of Iraqi aggressive forces. In committing such crimes and continuing its aggression, the mercenary regime of Iraq enjoys the assistance of certain reactionary countries in the region and financial and arms support of imperialism and its dependents. Therefore, all such countries are guilty of being accomplices of Saddam Husayn in his crimes.

"Besides our Islamic homeland world imperialism is, designing plots against tyrannised nations in other parts of the world. World-devouring America and plundering Zionism still have Lebanon under their occupation and go on with the massacre of the defenseless people of this country. The savage carnage of thousands of innocent and defenseless elderly Palestinian women, men and children in Sabra and Shatila camps committed by Zionist agents is one of the most sorrowful and blatant crimes and catastrophes recorded in modern history. The Zionist regime, following the crimes it has undertaken in the Middle East, is now expanding its crimes and is seeking footholds in Latin America. I deem it as my duty to put the Latin American member states on alert against the destructive plots designed by international Zionism.

"Afghanistan is still under the occupation of Soviet forces and the natural rights of the people of this country are still being violated.

"The United Nations organisation, due to the superpowers dominance and the existence of the power of veto desire for big powers is practically paralysed in its decision makings. [sentence as received] imperialism and its agents even created obstacles for the convening of two summit conferences of the Organisation of African Unity. The arms race has attained horrible dimensions at the international level and the danger of a destructive nuclear war is increasing.

"The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the basis of the principles of its foreign policy that advocate the development of commercial and economic relations with the Third World countries as well as the reduction and elimination of economic and industrial dependence on the East or West is always prepared to enhance and consolidate its relations and cooperation with revolutionary countries and popular governments of Latin America that are against dominating and being-dominated.

"Now, on the eve of the seventh summit conference of the non-aligned countries which is to be held in New Delhi, I would like to underline this fact that the very important forthcoming conference should make decisions for the maintenance of the unity and integrity of the movement. We, while recommending the member states to actively participate in the summit conference of New Delhi, will ourselves take an active part in this meeting. We already have propositions to submit to the forthcoming summit conference. The proposal made by the Islamic Republic of Iran for the formation of a special fund under the supervision of the president of the Non-aligned Movement with the purpose of confronting the threats made by America to cut its financial assistance and contributions to international organisations is one of our proposals which we do hope to be welcomed by the member states of the movement."

Iraqi Refutes Iranian Statement

PA131830 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1317 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Managua, 13 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Iraqi delegation attending the meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Managua has issued a communique "regretting" that Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati mentioned the conflict between both countries in a statement made here the day before yesterday.

In its communique, Iraq recalled that the Managua meeting was convoked to deal solely and exclusively with Latin American problems, and not to discuss any other issue, as the Iranian foreign minister did, "diverting the participants' attention to other topics."

Iraq also recalls that when, as a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement, it welcomed Iran as a new member 3 years ago, Iraq had expressed the fervent hope that the Iranian regime would abide by the Nonaligned Movement's purposes and principles.

The communique adds that "Iraq's hope did not survive for long, because shortly thereafter the Iranian regime announced to the world that it did not acknowledge borders between Islamic countries and began interfering in Iraqi affairs as well as in those of other countries." According to the Iraqi note, those actions culminated on 4 September, when Iran imposed a war of aggression against Iraq.

Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati yesterday said that the armed conflict between his country and Iraq is due to the fact that the Iraqi Government has given asylum and support to the deceased shah's people so they can constantly harass Iran.

Further Iranian Statement

GF151750 Tehran IRNA in English 1725 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Managua, Jan 15, IRNA -- Iran re-emphasised that unless Iraq accepted its conditions for peace, the 28-month-old war between the two countries would continue.

Addressing the members of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned nations here Friday night, said Raja'i Khorasani, the permanent representative of Iran at the United Nations said if they (Iraq) accept the peace conditions which we forwarded in the very beginning, we will hand them peace immediately. [sentence as received]

We are not the kind to accept cease-fire, we will either reach a dignified peace or will resist and fight, he (?said).

(?He) said, we believe that the Palestinians have seen enough cease-fires in the last 35 years and the experience with the regime occupying Qods [Jerusalem] is forever enough for us.

Raja'i Khorasani who was replying to the empty claims made by the Iraqi representative at the conference, confirmed that Islam has no national borders. He (the Iraqi representative) claimed that we have said that Islam does not have any national borders. He's right. We have said this and we will continue to say it. In fact all religions lack any sort of national borders.

On the U.S. conspiracies against the revolutionary governments of Latin America and other regions of the world, Raja'i said that the very reason why this gathering had been held was because of U.S. interference in the affairs of revolutionary regimes.

Have you ever seen a revolutionary regime or a liberation movement not plagued by imperialist trouble-makings? If such a thing is possible it would not have been necessary for us to gather here. The philosophy behind our gathering here is basically for the reason that the Honduran regime (through U.S. orders) has deprived the revolutionary people of Nicaragua of security... We must all pray together that our struggle (against imperialism) will continue so that we may become victorious over imperialist agents.

Syria's Khaddam Gives Speech

JN131435 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Managua -- Addressing the emergency ministerial session of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau here yesterday, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, reiterated that the Syrian Armed Forces operating within the Arab deterrent forces -- prompted by their pan-Arab responsibilities to defend fraternal Lebanon, the Palestinian brothers and Syria -- had confronted the Zionist aggression against Lebanon, using all their resources on all battlefronts both on the land and in the air. Khaddam added that Israel's invasion of Lebanon aims at striking Lebanon's national unity and the Palestinian presence in Lebanon as well as at Syria which now constitutes the principal force in the region confronting the Israeli aggression and resisting all attempts aimed at imposing capitulation on Arabs, liquidating the Palestine issue, jeopardizing the independence of the region's states and enabling Israel to attain its demographical and geographical expansion at the expense of the Arabs and their security and future.

Continuing, Khaddam said: Syria has affirmed that is supports the just peace which consists of the following firm principles, as approved by the United Nations.

1. A complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories.

2. Recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to repatriate, to determine their own future and build their independent state on their national soil.

Therefore, Kahddam added: Any peace plans that are not based on these two principles would only be new forms of Arab collective and individual capitulation. We will resist this as we will never cede our national rights and the future of our people and homeland regardless of the obstacles and difficulties. There will be no bidding or bargaining over the nations' issues and interests. We will struggle with all our potentials to defend our homeland and to liberate Lebanon and all the occupied Arab territories. Hence, we resolutely reject the Israeli conditions being imposed on Lebanon and we will resist and destroy and attempt to harm Lebanon's security, unity and sovereignty or to harm Syria's security and interests. Thus we are determined to support fraternal Lebanon with all our capabilities to end the Israeli aggression and thwart all objectives or conditions of this occupation.

It is no coincidence, Khaddam affirmed, that Israel is active in some Latin American countries, because there is a link between the situation which prevails in the Middle East region and that of Central America, the Caribbean region and South Africa.

At the outset of his address, Khaddam praised the peoples' liberation movement and their attempt to rid themselves of colonialism and all kinds of hegemony. He condemned the U.S. relentless attempts to terminate international detente, particularly its decision to form a strategic military command, whose field operations extend from Egypt to Pakistan and from the Gulf to Somalia.

Touching on the catastrophies that have befallen Central America and the Caribbean as a result of the U.S. hegemonous designs, Khaddam praised the revolutionary uprising in these regions during the past decades, particularly in Cuba and Nicaragua. He affirmed Syria's firm support for Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba, and all the peoples of this region in their struggle for the sake of attaining security and consolidating national independence.

Khaddam said: Time is ripe for the nonaligned states to adopt decisive stands against those who are pushing the international situation toward the brink of explosion. He called on the nonaligned states to dismiss the imperialist hegemony and control on the world peoples and the setting up of U.S. military bases in the nonaligned states.

Egypt's Ghali

NC142006 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Managua, 14 Jan (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today held a series of meetings in Managua with a number of foreign ministers participating in the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau meetings currently being held in the Nicaraguan capital.

During the meetings, Dr Ghali emphasized Egypt's stand that rejects any proposals aimed at striking at the Nonaligned Movement in favor of a bloc or a superpower in the international conflict, which has begun to assume several cold war aspects.

Dr Ghali delivered Egypt's speech before the meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau this morning, Cairo time. In his speech, Ghali stressed Egypt's rejection of any domination of hegemony from either the East or the West. He said: We are proud of our national roots and noble origins. Ghali demanded that the nonaligned course be a protective shield for national pride so that every people can determine their future and destiny by their own free will and take control of the production means to enable them to determine their future.

Referring to Egypt's relations with the Latin American and Caribbean countries, Ghali said that these relations are important and can develop further in various domains. He said that Egypt has diplomatic missions in all Latin American countries and that it intends to establish diplomatic relations with the Caribbean countries with which it has not already established relations. On Egypt's relations with Latin American and Caribbean Countries, Ghali said that there are fields for bilateral joint cooperation to lay the foundations of a new international economic order and to boost the dialogue between the North and the South. He said that this dialogue can only be achieved if it is preceded by a dialogue between the South and the South, that is, by strengthening cooperation between the African countries and the Latin American countries as well as among the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America bilaterally, regionally and comprehensively throughout the three continents. He further said that cooperation through the Nonaligned Movement will help prevent us from falling under the domination of the Eastern or Western camps.

In his speech, Ghali referred to the final draft statement prepared by the nonaligned ministerial meeting in Managua. He said that the draft statement did not refer to the confrontation between the East and the West and that Egypt views this as an extremely grave omission threatening the future of the Nonaligned Movement. He pointed out that at the Havana summit conference in 1979, Egypt and other countries objected to the theory of a national alliance between the socialist camp and the Nonaligned Movement as well as to the issue of natural allies and natural enemies.

Ghali stressed the gravity of any attempt aimed at belittling the danger of the cold war. He said that one of the main goals of the Nonaligned Movement is to end the cold war and not to fall prey to complete subservience to either of the two superpowers, so that we will not become tools exploited in the confrontation between the East and the West.

Ghali asserted that in politics there is no such thing as a permanent or nonpermanent ally, but that there are permanent principles that must be upheld. In this respect, Ghali pointed out that the previous OAU foreign ministers conference in Lagos provided the official explanation of the nonaligned policy -- the desire of the African countries to pursue a nonaligned policy toward all blocs and to act for peaceful coexistence and cooperation with the various governments whatever their systems or ideologies.

It is worth noting that Dr Ghali is currently visiting Nicaragua at the head of an Egyptian delegation to attend the Nonaligned Movement ministerial meeting which began there the day before yesterday, Wednessday, to prepare for the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference in New Delhi.

SFRY's Mojsov Gives Address

LD132302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Managua, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, delivered a speech at an extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement in Managua today, in which he said:

Mr President, Allow me to greet all the participants in this important meeting of the Coordinating Bureau on Latin American soil and to express my gratitude to the friendly people and government of Nicaragua for their hospitality and the very good organization of this significant meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Yugoslav nation and nationalities have followed with great sympathy the long freedom struggle of the people of Nicaragua, led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, for freedom and independent national and social development. The liberation struggle of the Sandinist movement is an example of a united people of all persuasions, determined to free themselves from all foreign domination and repressive social and oligarchical structures, and to take the path of social progress.

Thanks to its progressive orientation, this struggle of the people of Nicaragua for complete emancipation has found general support in the world, not only in the region of Central America but much further afield as well. It has symbolized, at the same time, the strivings of the peoples of Latin America for independent development, for strengthened economic and political independence, for the preservation of national sovereignty and the solution of social, economic and political problems.

The decisions to hold this meeting in Managua and the recent election of Nicaragua as a member of the UN Security Council represent, among other things, recognition of the contribution of the people and Government of Nicaragua to the strengthening of the policy and movement of nonalignment. They also represent encouragement to the people of Nicaragua in their efforts to consolidate their independence on the basis of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, outside the bloc confrontations and the struggle for spheres of influence and domination, in the struggle for new, equal international political and economic relations.

I would like to stress that this meeting is of particular significance because it has on its agenda questions concerning the Latin American continent which is widely gripped by a powerful process of emancipation of countries and peoples. The rapid socioeconomic development is leading to a qualitatively new relationship of forces bearing on socio-economic trends and places on a new footing the struggle against foreign interference and for the defense of independence and the right of the people of Latin and Central America and the Caribbean to decide independently on their internal social and political system and guarantee the improvement of their position in the international community.

As in other parts of the world, all the negative aspects of tension and confrontation which manifest themselves so strongly in international relations are appearing in this region as well. The crisis situations in the region of Latin and Central America and in the Caribbean, and in other parts of the world, cannot be solved in a just manner primarily because of the continuation of this confrontation and the attempts to impose "solutions" in keeping with individual global and strategic interests, not taking into account the authentic interests and wishes of the peoples who are caught up in these crises.

We are witnessing a dramatic worsening of the international situation in all areas, accompanied by increased rivalry between the great powers and blocs, the parallel escalation of tension in all essential areas of international relations and the virtual paralysis of the majority of forums for international agreementmaking and communication. The logic of rivalry stirs up cries and local wars in all parts of the world, and this increases the pressure on the nonaligned countries even more.

The use of force, which takes various forms -- interference, intervention, pressures, strengthening or expanding of spheres of interest, and challenging the rights of nations to a free choice of paths of development -- has become a customary way of behaving on the contemporary international scene. The arms race also represents one of the levers for maintaining unequal relations in the world and serves as an instrument of hegemony.

The situation in the Near and Middle East, in various parts of Africa, particularly in southern Africa, in southwest and Southeast Asia, in the Mediterranean and in Europe, together with the crisis in Central America and in the South Atlantic, not only evoke our deep concern, but also urgently induce us to involve ourselves decisively on the basis of our nonaligned directions and principles for the sake of consolidating peace in the world and resolving problems.

Yugoslavia is in favor of resolving all crisis situations through the United Nations and on the basis of its decisions which represent the broadest basis and express the real feelings of the world community. We are in favor of implementing the decisions of the United Nations because they are based on the principles in which we believe and offer solutions which are opposed to any form of foreign intervention, aggression, interference from any quarter and on any excuse, for the realization of the rights of nations to decide themselves on the character of their socioeconomic system and on their foreign policy.

The absence of any real readiness on the part of the most powerful and most developed countries for cooperation, and the increased costs of the arms race, have been reflected negatively on world economic relations and have brought us to the threshold of the greatest economic and social crisis. For us, for the nonaligned and developing countries, such a situation is the source of a dangerous threat to our right to development and independence.

In a situation of great balance of payments difficulties, increased debts and problems of liquidity, the majority of developing countries are forced to slow down drastically their economic development, thereby endangering the basic living standard of their population. External conditions over which they have no control or influence are threatening to bring about the collapse of the economics of many developing countries.

The Latin American region, and the countries of Central America in particular, feel the whole weight of the present situation in the world economy, whether it be a question of debts or foreign liquidity or of prices of raw materials. The debts of the countries of this region, which have reached $300 billion and amount to nearly half of the total debts of developing countries, represent a great burden and, bearing in mind also the unfavorable conditions of repayment, objectively exceed these countries' possibilities to repay. Such a dramatic situation seriously endangers the foreign liquidity of these countries, pushes them into incurring fresh debts, restricts the possibilities of investing in economic development and worsens the socioeconomic situation in the region; all the more so since efforts to increase exports have not yielded the expected results due to a fall in the prices of raw materials which represent the main items of exports by the countries of this region.

In a situation in which there is no readiness on the part of the countries which have a dominant position in the world economy and in international economic relations to seek joint ways out of the present very unfavorable economic situation, the developing countries must rely even more on their own forces and in this context develop and further strengthen mutual economic cooperation.

The forthcoming seventh summit conference in New Delhi, as well as this meeting, provide the opportunity to reaffirm the role of nonalignment to serve as a bridge for agreement-reaching in an interdependant world as well as to make a contribution to improving the climate. This would make it possible to renew negotiations and resolve international problems. Our efforts in this direction will make it possible for us in the present very difficult and complex international political and economic relations, to preserve our unity, promote mutual cooperation and solidarity and to make a contribution to strengthening the efficiency of the United Nations as an irreplaceable forum for equitable and democratic cooperation among the countries of the world.

I would like to point out that the Nonaligned Movmeent, though itself not spared problems imposed on account of existing contradictions and confrontations in the presentday world, has remained the most powerful exponent of the struggle for world peace and for fundamental changes in the existing inequitable political and economic relations. Nonaligned countries must subordinate their individual and narrow interests to the broadest interests of the movement and achive unity in the struggle for the basic goals. The successful action of moving the seventh summit has demonstrated that the movement is capable of overcoming certain difficulties, of surmounting attempts at reorientation or at making it passive, and of strengthening unity based on the original principles of the policy of nonalignment.

The worsening general international situation which is reflected in the region of Latin and Central America and in the Caribbean by complex political, security and economic problems, imposes on the nonaligned countries the need to examine all the possibilities for the revival of the activity of the movement and for giving their actions a fresh impulse on the basis of the original principles, on the basis of which lasting solutions alone can be found.

The region of Latin and Central America and of the Caribbean is exposed to growing pressures and interference in its internal affairs, threatening to turn it into a crisis hotbed with long-term consequences for peace in the region and farther afield. Solutions offered by nonalignment, and which are based on its original principles, should encourage further efforts aimed at resolving these problems which dangerously encumber relations in the world, threaten the independence of the countries in the region and inflict great injustice on the peoples of Latin America.

This meeting represents the expression of our solidarity and of our support for the people and Government of Nicaragua in their struggle to preserve their national sovereignty and integrity. Yugoslavia will continue to be in solidarity with the people of Nicaragua in its resistance to every form of interference in the internal affairs of this country and to pressures and threats, from whichever quarter they might come.

By proceeding from the original principles, our movement should back the right of the Republic of Argentina to its sovereignty over the Malvinas, work toward negotiations being started and stress that all problems and conflicts between states must be resolved exclusively by peaceful means, by bearing in mind also the interests of the population of the Malvinas. The solution to this problem should be sought on the basis of the integral application of the Security Council resolution, in the spirit of the UN Charter, the declaration on decolonization, the resolutions of the General Assembly and the attitudes of the nonaligned countries.

At this meeting we should confirm our principled attitude about the people of El Salvador having to decide for themselves on the paths of their internal development, without pressures and interference from outside; and about all the democratic forces and and groups of this country, including the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, participating on equal footing in the process of resolving the problems of El Salvador, in line with the genuine aspirations and interests of the people of that country.

Together with other nonaligned countries, we support the independence of Cuba and its efforts to preserve the integrity and sovereignty of its territory and we strive for the lifting of the economic blockade.

We also confirm our support for Panama's efforts to achieve full national sovereignty over the territory of the Panama Canal, our condemnation of the use and threat of force, interference and intervention in the internal affairs of Belize which threaten its political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; our support for Suriname's efforts to consolidate its independence and sovereignty and to build its future in keeping with the interests of its people; and our support for the right of the peoples in this region, which are under colonial domination, to self-determination. We also advocate a peaceful solution to the territorial disputes between the Latin American countries, including the territorial dispute between Venezuela and Guyana, and the solution of all other disputes and problems in the region of Latin and Central America and the Caribbean in order to ensure the right of each people and each country to free development.

For its part, Yugoslavia will continue and increase its support for the peoples and countries of this region in the defense of their inalienable right to decide by themselves about their fate. The original principles of nonalignment remain the basic criteria of Yugoslavia's stance toward the problems of this region.

Proceeding from this, we oppose all kinds of pressure and interference in the internal affairs of Latin and Central America and the Caribbean. In order to strengthen peace and security and to create conditions for an independent and stable development of countries in his region, Yugoslavia, together with other nonaligned countries, will strive make the greatest possible contribution to the success of this meeting.

Mr President, dear colleagues, in conclusion, I wish to emphasize the need for further strengthening the presence of the policy and movement for nonalignment in Latin and Central America and in the Caribbean. Building up its international position outside the bloc division of the world and the confrontation between the great powers, nonalignment has also become the optimum framework for each country to freely choose the road of its socioeconomic development, which, in addition to the principles of noninterference, nonintervention and so on, is one of the most important principles of the policy of nonalignment and active and peaceful coexistence.

The Nonaligned Movement which is based on political and ideological pluralism has enabled the countries of different social systems in this region to come together on the basis of their common commitment to nonalignment and the wish and efforts of their peoples to decide on their destiny independently. The policy of the Nonaligned Movement provides the basis for bringing together the countries of this continent in the process of overcoming the concept of division of the world into spheres of influence and domination, rejecting every form of foreign domination and hegemony in this region.

As a global force, independent of the blocs, the policy of nonalignment is being constantly enriched with new substance. The Latin American countries have introduced new dimensions into the Nonaligned Movement and have considerably contributed to making the original principles and criteria of nonalignment topical, applying them to concrete situations on this continent, as well as in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and other aspects of foreign domination. By joining the movement, the countries of Latin and Central America and the Caribbean have expressed their readiness to build a new and more equal world together with the nonaligned countries of other continents.

The great contribution of these countries to the expansion and strengthening of the influence of the policy and movement for nonalignment is also reflected in the fact that important meetings of the nonaligned countries have been held on this continent. They include the ministerial conferences in Georgetown and Lima and the Sixth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries in Havana. Fourteen countries of this region are full members of the movement and nine have the status of observer. We strive for further expansion of the movement with the participation of other countries of this region and to this end we support the demands of Venezuela, Colombia and the Dominican Republic to join the movement in various ways.

Parallel with the expansion of the policy of nonalignment, the countries of this region have also adapted their activity in the United Nations to become, in the presentday conditions, the protagonists of important initiatives and actions designed to strengthen the role of the world organization in the solution of problems related to peace, security, development and so on. The fact that the present secretary general of the United Nations is a representative from Latin America also clearly shows the recognition of the international community for the role of the countries of this region in the further development of the entire system of the United Nations.

All this undoubtedly reflects on the commitment of the countries of Latin and Central America and the Caribbean to the principles and aims of the policy and movement for nonalignment and serves as confirmation of the determination of the peoples and countries of all regions to continue the struggle for the consolidation of full sovereignty on the basis of their own natural resources, and for their further affirmation in wider international frameworks.

By holding this meeting in Managua, the movement is also showing its full solidarity with such positive aims of the nonaligned countries of this continent. By strengthening nonalignment in this area, the global role of nonalignment as an independent force outside blocs and as an important factor in international relations as a whole is also strengthened.

It is known that initiatives have been undertaken by various sides in the search for a solution to the acute problems of Central America. We recall Lopez Portillo's plan, the proposals put forward by Mexico, France and Venezuela and the efforts of the Socialist International. They are all useful actions, which we support, in order to check the further deterioration of the situation in this area, to prevent its escalation into new armed conflicts between states and to embark on the road of negotiations and peaceful solutions. It is necessary for all interested and involved factors, and especially for the United States as the greatest power, to work constructively to improve the situation and to remove the danger of further conflicts in the interest of peace and security and of the right of peoples and contries of Central America to independence and free development without outside pressure and interference, Mojsov concluded.

More on Mojsov's Activities

AU151710 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Today in Managua, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, had numerous contacts with the heads of delegations at the meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau. So far Lazar Mojsov has met with the heads of more than 20 delegations, including representatives of Bolivia, Grenada, Mexico, Cuba, India and other countries. Bilateral cooperation, the Managua meeting and preparations for the forthcoming summit meeting of nonaligned countries in New Delhi were the topics discussed in these talks.

India's Narasimha Rao

BK141133 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0858 GMT 14 Jan 83

["P.V. Narasimha Rao's speech at Nicaragua" -- ISI headline; date of speech not given]

[Text] Mister Chairman, I offer you my felicitations on your unanimous election as chairman of this extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau. It is in fitness of things that the bureau has your able guidance when it [is] considering the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean. For some of us who have come to your country for first time this is an opportunity to see for ourselves the tremendous efforts your are making for national reconstruction and development. We are grateful to you for your warm welcome and generous hospitality.

The story of the Nicaraguan revolution, inspired by the ideals of human freedom and dignity championed by that patriot of Nicaragua General Sandino, is a saga of courage of your people and their heroic determination to (?be the) master of their own destiny. They command our respect and admiration. The recent election of Nicaragua to the Security Council is symbolic of the desire of the world community to see Nicaragua play its full role in the community of nations.

By a happy coincidence we are meeting in Nicaragua in the year of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar, liberator of Latin America. It is a fitting tribute to the memory of Simon Bolivar that representatives of a large number of countries from different regions of the world are meeting here at this time to proclaim their solidarity with the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean and to support their struggle to strengthen their independence and to forge unity.

The Nonaligned Movement has always held dear the independence, peace and tranquillity of all countries, especially those which face greater challenges to their identity and integrity for various reasons including size [as received] and greater vulnerability to pressures, political and economic. The movement values the national independence of its members -- independence won through much suffering and valiant struggles against their erstwhile colonial masters. The movement cannot therefore be a silent witness to violation of the freedom and dignity of any nation anywhere on the globe. Our solidarity with the emerging nations of Latin America is an expression of our determination to resist such violations in whatever shape or form. Just as we rejoiced in their emergency as independent, sovereign countries, we now share their anxieties and stand by them in their continuing struggle for social, economic and political independence, free from outside interference and encroachement. Independence of judgement and action is the bulwark of our movement which now embraces the great majority of nations of the world. And we have throughout opposed the system of alliances conceived in the context of great power rivalry because these alliances tend to polarise the world and hamper cooperation for the progress of humankind as a whole. Attempts to pressure newly independent countries to conform to one or another pattern of political belief or economic philosophy against their wish, as well as crude and highhanded attempts to suck them into [blank space] just to subserve the ends of those who head the blocs, only deepen divisions in our world. They lead to interference and intervention in the internal affairs of states. These attempts are abhorrent to us because we believe in the unfettered right of all nations to shape their own destinies according to their lights. We believe in the concept of equality of all nations and respect their independence, regardless of their social systems and ideologies. And we believe that in our time there is no other civilised way of life among nations except that of peaceful coexistence which rules out the use or threat of force, promotes harmony and cooperation for the benefit of all; putting a premium not on the propensity for conflict but on the resolution of conflicts by direct, peaceful dialogue.

The fact that practically every nation which has achieved independence in the past 2 decades decided to embrace the policy of nonalignment is a glowing testimony to the continuing relevance and vitality of the movement and of its aims and principles. The Latin American region has played a significant role in the growth and evolution of the movement. The holding of the sixth summit in Latin America and Cuba's chairmanship of the movement have been symbolic of the region's natural affinity to nonalignment for a variety of reasons. This has [words indistinct] own sense of solidarity with the nonaligned countries of the region whose number has happily been on the increase. Thus in recent years the movement has been privileged to welcome in its fold a number of Latin American countries. It is our hope that several more will shed the burdens of the past to assert their independence and to find the common cause and a common language in support of an equitable international system based on freedom, equality, harmony, cooperation and peace which we espouse.

The movement's declarations have been unequivocal in their condemnation of all attempts at the destabilisation and exploitation of the countries of this region. The rising trend of these attempts in recent times is a matter of grave concern to us all. We have reiterated our support for the full exercise of sovereignty by the countries of this region, as indeed by countries in the other regions of the world over their territories and their resources. The old doctrines of balance of power and spheres of influence seeking to engulf far off and otherwise unconnected countries contrary to their interests and ethos bear little relevance to the new realities of our fast changing times.

Bilateral disputes between the countries in this region have deeply pained us and we have consistently advocated the peaceful and just solution to them on the basis of equality and mutual respect. This ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau, concentrating as it does on problems of Latin America and the Caribbean, provides an opportunity to view these problems in perspective in the overall interests of the movement and global harmony and peace. I have no doubt that as in the past [blank space] the movement [blank space] this without rancour, without polemics in a dignified and resolute manner. [sentence as received]

Mister Chairman, India enjoys cordial fraternal relations with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean ever since our independence. Our people have watched with admiration the heroic struggle waged by the people of region for national independence and for political and economic emancipation. The distance in geography has not prevented us from establishing the diplomatic and cultural bonds with a large number of the countries in this region. Our active participation in the Nonaligned Movement is an additional bond which gives us a shared perspective on world problems and enables us to identify new avenues of political and economic cooperation. With Nicaragua itself we have forged a close and cordial relationship in the last few years. We greatly value these links and hope that they will grow and flourish in the future.

Chairman, shortly the Nonaligned Movement will hold its seventh summit in New Delhi. The deliberations here in Managua would naturally be of great interest to India as host of the forthcoming summit. India has assumed responsibility of hosting the summit in a spirit of humility and with total commitment. We recognise the enormous tasks that the chairmanship of the movement entails but are confident that our collective efforts and determination will enable us to face the challenges with equanimity, forebearance and wisdom. The spirit of camaraderie and good will that prevails in Managua gives strength, unity of the movement and, through the exercise of our independence and judgement, help strengthen peace and cooperation that will usher in a new world order and accelerate the much needed social and economic reconstruction of our countries. Thank you, Mister Chairman.

Mexico Rejects Intervention

PA150352 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Mexico agrees with the Nonaligned Movement nations in their search for international peace and security, their respect for the self-determination of peoples and their struggle against any type of colonialism. This was said in Managua today by Foreign Under Secretary Victor Flores Olea. The Mexican official, attending as observer at the Fifth Special Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau Ministerial Meeting, said Mexico is opposed to world or regional hegemonies. In his address, Flores Olea emphatically denied the Central American crisis is a consequence of the East-West conflict and warned that eventual armed intervention in the area could bring irreversible consequences in international relations.

The diplomat pointed out that the initiatives offered by Mexico jointly with France and Venezuela for a peaceful resolution of the Central American crisis not only remain valid, but are now more urgent than ever. He noted that Mexico has maintained the traditional principles in its foreign policy of unrestricted support for nonintervention, peaceful resolution of controversies and the self-determination of peoples. The Mexican foreign under secretary affirmed that, in the past 40 months, the Nonaligned Movement, under the presidency of Cuban President Fidel Castro, has been able to make common cause with the weaker nations and the aspirations of the peoples struggling for liberation.

Flores Olea said Mexico agrees with the nonaligned nations' effort to constitute a new international economic order based on equality among nations. He concluded his speech with an appeal that a political bloc be constructed that will demand absolute respect for the sovereignty and integrity of the Central American and Caribbean nations.

PLO Charges Israeli Intervention

PA150018 Paris AFP in Spanish 2233 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Managua, 14 Jan (AFP) -- "Israel has already launched a campaign in Latin America to convert this land into an area of regional conflicts in order to further destabilize the region and to maintain economic and political domination in imperialism's backyard," Zuhdi at-Tarazi, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization representative at the United Nations, has charged. "It is not a coincidence that war criminal Ari'el Sharon, that Israeli defense minister, has transfered his field of operations to Latin America," At-Tarazi said at the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau meeting in Managua.

The Palestinian leader said that "the agreements between Israel and Costa Rica and Honduras respectively, primarily to supply KFIR war planes to the Honduran Army," are well known. He said that the U.S. Government will to pay for the Israeli planes, since Honduras is one of the poorest countries of Central America. He added that another Israeli export to Latin America is that of "experts in torture." He also declared that Guatemala already imports 60 percent of its arms from Israel.

At-Tarzai said that it is "no coincidence that Sharon visited Honduras last December, only 48 hours after Ronald Reagan's visit to Central America." "A U.S. invasion of Nicaragua would be rejected by the U.S. people, but they are not opposed to an Israeli invasion," he said.

He stressed that Menahem Begin is interested in converting Latin America, with U.S. support, into a battlefield similar to Lebanon, where, during the "black summer of 1982, Israel committed genocide against more than 4,000 children and women."

At-Tarazi acknowledged Nicaragua's "worthy gesture of solidarity" in breaking off diplomatic relations with the Israeli regime and thanked the Latin American countries for their support at the United Nations during voting on Palestinian issues.

ANC Leader's Comments

PA142344 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 11 Jan 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] The CIA's long arm is also active against the peoples struggling for their freedom in southern Africa.

At the first news conference in connection with the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau's special meeting in Managua, David Ndaba from the African National Congress [ANC] described how CIA agents advise the genocidal South African army and help it invade neighboring countries believed to harbor ANC leaders. He said that South Africa invaded the Kingdom of Lesotho last month, and killed 42 ANC members and many Basotho civilians, including women and children.

Threat of Invasion

According to Ndaba, the apartheid regime tried to justify the massacre by saying it was an "attack against ANC headquarters."

"That is false," he said, "we have no headquarters or base in any neighboring country because South Africa threatens to invade any country in which we are. That is why, if we do have bases, they are within South Africa itself." That is how, he continued, ANC patriots attacked a nuclear plant thousands of miles from Lesotho.

Murder Plans

The ANC leader also told newsmen that the CIA supports South Africa in its plans to murder all ANC leaders in neighboring countries. For this reason, he added, the Mozambique Government expelled several CIA agents who, disguised as diplomats, were gathering information on the refugees, who were then inluded on a list of those to be murdered.

He reported that, as it does in Central America against Nicaragua, the CIA supports bands of armed bandits that operate in countries near South Africa.

Other organizations currently receiving U.S. support include UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] which infiltrates Angola; the LLA [Lesotho Liberation Army] bands, which raid Lesotho; and the MNR [expansion unknown] bands, which commit murders in Mozambique.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister

PA141546 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Ethiopian Foreign Minister Gedle-Giorgis Felleke yesterday harshly criticized the U.S. administration's maneuvers to boycott the special ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau. He spoke at the second work session of the nonaligned group at the Cesar Augusto Silva convention center.

Felleke charged that the document that the U.S. State Department distributed yesterday to several delegations attending the event is interventionist and constitutes a provocation that the Nonaligned Movement cannot tolerate. He added that this document will in no way be able to change the main objectives of the Managua meeting. In conclusion, he said that Ethiopia condemns the aggressions and interventionist maneuvers of the U.S. Government against the Nicaraguan revolutionary people and government.

Libyan Delegate's Views

PA160044 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] The Sistema Sandinista television network held an interesting conversation with (Ali Seiki), delegate from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

[Begin (Seiki) recording in Arabic, followed by translation into Spanish] This is a solidarity congress or conference. A communique is to be issued. But the most interesting part is that the movement's solidarity with and support for the Nicaraguan, Latin American and Caribbean peoples has been expressed. Most interesting to us, as a progressive revolutionary force, is the fact that a clear understanding should exist among us.

The political results are very important. For this reason, the Yankees tried to make the meeting fail, but the meeting has been very successful due to the presence of delegates from many countries. [sentence indistinct]

On this occasion, I would like to convey the greetings of the Libyan people and revolutionary leaders to the Nicaraguan people, reiterating the Libyan people's solidarity with and support for the Nicaraguan people.[end recording]

Progress Report

PA141414 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] (Manuel Espinoza), the official spokesman of the nonaligned meeting in Managua, yesterday delivered the final attendance chart of this meeting. According to this chart, there are 116 representatives. This chart also discloses that delegations of 79 countries participated. They included 25 foreign ministers, 9 deputy foreign ministers and 41 delegates to the United Nations, who are usually representatives to the Coordinating Bureau in New York.

Meanwhile, the drafting committee continued to work yesterday on the 63 points of the draft presented by Nicaragua. Special commissions were appointed to study the topics on which there was no immediate consensus, while the rest of the delegates continued to make progress on other points which were easily approved. The aspects that are already approved and that are just waiting for the signatures of the plenum of ministers include: a warning about measures adopted by certain governments against the Surinamese process, a call to Guyana and Venezuela to peacefully solve their territorial dispute; a confirmation of threats against Cuba, such as the Symms amendment and the violations of its airspace; and the declaration of the Caribbean Sea as a zone of peace.

The most important agreements include paragraph 33, which clearly condemns U.S. respnsibility in the organization and carrying out of threats and aggression against Nicaragua.

A subcommission made up of Zambia, Sri Lanka, Belize, Argentina, Nicaragua and Cuba was appointed to draft the last nine points to be debated. The debates will resume at the Cesar Augusto Silva Conventions Center at 0900 today.

Meeting Ends

PA151634 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Excerpt] A prolonged ovation following Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto's closing speech marked the end of the fifth special ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau at 0310 today.

With a mixture of weariness due to arduous work and happiness at the success of a meeting of such international importance, the members of the Nicaraguan delegation embraced representatives of other countries of all the continents.

It was the end of a tremendous challenge for the Nicaraguan people and government, who were in charge of coordinating, organizing and carrying out this meeting in which 116 delegations and representatives of 95 countries of the Nonaligned Movement participated.

The success of the meeting, the largest of its kind at this level in the history of the Nonaligned Movement, was confirmed in the contents of the Managua declaration, in which the problems of Latin America and the Caribbean were discussed and proposals to solve the continent's serious problems were submitted.

The final resolution was unanimously approved shortly after 0200 this morning.

D'Escoto Closing Remarks

PA152258 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1420 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Speech by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman closing the fifth special meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau; in Managua 15 January -- recorded]

[Text] Distinguished foreign ministers, ministers, deputy ministers, ambassadors and personalities accompanying us:

We have come to the end of our meeting, after several arduous hours of uninterrupted work. This conference has been very important. The presence in Managua of 95 delegations from countries which are either full members, observers or guests has been a determinant element of this importance. Of these delegations, 33 were led by ministers, obvious proof of the concern, attention and solidarity that the nonaligned countries accord the nations of the region. This evidence of trust and solidarity encourages us to confront our problems and to continue striving to solve them justly.

This special occasion has provided the Nicaraguan people the chance to express to the distinguished delegations their joyful hospitality along with their recognition of and conformance with the Nonaligned Movement countries, in the course of the various activities held.

Nicaragua's long struggle for liberation and true independence is now centered on its struggle for development and the construction of a better future for all Nicaraguans. We are sure that in doing this, we will have the Nonaligned Movement's support and solidarity.

We must feel pleased, since the results of our debates have been positive. The communique approved includes a true and profound analysis of the regional problems, as well as of the solutions that the movement plans to implement in order to confront these problems.

Again we thank you for your presence here. We hope to see you again at our next meeting in Delhi, where our movement's seventh summit meeting will be held. Thank you very much. [applause]

Delegations Depart

PA150304 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Five delegations that attended the fifth special Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau meeting returned home this morning. The delegations from the Arab League, Suriname, Barbados, Yugoslavia and Colombia left at 0900 on an Aeronica airplane.

During their 4-day stay in Managua they expressed their solidarity with the people and government of Nicaragua and condemned the aggressive U.S. imperialist policy toward the Sandinist people's revolution and the Latin American and Caribbean nations. They also contributed to the draft of the final Managua communique, prepared by the fifth special Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau ministerial meeting, to be released at the end of the sessions.

AFP RELEASES DETAILS ON FINAL COMMUNIQUE

PA150106 Paris AFP in Spanish 0016 GMT 15 Jan 83

[By special correspondent Rafael Noboa]

[Text] Managua, 14 Jan (AFP) -- A controversial document on the acts of aggression against Nicaragua mentioning neither the United States nor Honduras was adopted today by the commission charged with drafting the Managua declaration, which will be approved today by the nonaligned foreign ministers, it has been learned from a Nicaraguan diplomatic source.

According to the diplomat, the document condemns "the systematic attacks on Nicaragua former Somozist guardsmen stage from the other side of its northern border. These actions are fostered, financed and directed by a foreign power, as has been publicly acknowledged by that country's authorities."

The source added that an amendment has been introduced conferring a mandate on the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau "to follow up on the attacks on Nicaragua and to adopt the necessary measures."

Mozambique introduced another amendment, which was also approved by the drafting committee, expressing the Nonaligned Movement's "firm solidarity" with the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government and with the Nicaraguan people "in their brave struggle to defend and consolidate their revolution and to reaffirm their sovereignty and their right to independence," the Nicaraguan diplomat added.

A third amendment introduced by Panama was also adopted. It introduces the major aspects of the Contadora declaration, which endorses negotiated solutions in Central America, the source indicated.

The source also said that an amendment criticizing Costa Rica for its ties with Israel was also introduced.

The Sandinist diplomat also disclosed that another amendment denouncing "Guatemala's threats against Belize" had been introduced as well.

Venezuelan sources confirmed that the drafting commission approved a Guyana amendment on its border dispute with Venezuela, which "pays tribute to the Guyanese Government for its efforts to consolidate its independence and sovereignty and to guarantee a certain future for its people."

The drafting commission is continuing its discussion of the points dealing with the Malvinas war, which, according to the Nicaraguan diplomat, will insist on the charge of "colonialist aggression" and will reaffirm "Argentine sovereignty over the islands" while incorporating the charges leveled by Argentina.

It was learned that the document delivered by the U.S. State Department to the Argentine Foreign Ministry before the Managua meeting did not include the passage on the Malvinas, but this is part of the document delivered to other foreign ministries that are friendly toward the United States.

This passage affirms that the United States "always maintained its neutrality in the sovereignty dispute" over the islands, that Washington attempted to mediate in the conflict and that it supported the UN General Assembly resolution calling for negotiations between the parties on sovereignty.

It was recalled that Argentina requested the elimination of any mention of the U.S. alliance with Great Britain during the South Atlantic conflict from the original Nicaraguan draft disseminated on 15 December 1982 in New York.

TEXT OF CARACOL INTERVIEW WITH FIDEL CASTRO

PA161855 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1609 GMT 16 Jan 83

["Personality of the Week" program, with report on interview with Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz by reporters from the CARACOL Network during a visit to Havana made by former Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen on the weekend of 8 and 9 January]

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro has warned that a third world war is a more imminent threat than people believe and called for all men to work to avoid it and ensure the survival of mankind, because in the Cuban leader's opinion, a third world war would be the last.

President Castro spoke with CARACOL in Havana for the second time in a month. On this occasion, there were two kinds of dialogue with journalists Margarita Vidal, Amparo Perez, Javier Ayala and Yamid Amat. The first portion, with television cameras and CARACOL recorders in use, dealt mainly with the Central American crisis and the relations that have existed between Colombia and Cuba and those that could exist in the future. The second portion was an informal dialogue between the journalists and the Cuban leader that lasted 3 hours. We will now present to you the recorded portion, and later we will tell you about the later comments made by the Cuban president.

[Begin recording] [Question and answer indistinct]

[Question] About the messages which the winners of the Nobel Peace Prize sent to several Latin American presidents to seek mediation to achieve peace in Central America.

[Answer] You told me about this today, because Gabo [Gabriel Garcia Marquez] had not told me anything. You told me that messages were sent to the presidents of Venezuela and Colombia. [words indistinct] very positive...in general, in Latin America [words indistinct] a negotiated political solution. The United States has been systematically opposed. [words indistinct]

[Question] About the achievement of peace, Mr President.

[Answer] I hope it will be soon, but (?it depends on) whether the United States will have enough capacity for reflection to place itself on the side of a political solution and not on the side of a military solution. It depends on that. One would have to ask Reagan.

[Question] Men like you, like Gabriel Garcia, like Alfonso Lopez [words indistinct] situation of Latin American unity. Can one expect a solution to the general crisis on the Latin American Continent?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] to resolve what so many illustrious men have been unable to resolve for such a long time. We are men of good will. [words indistinct] we are many and at the same time, we are few. [Words indistinct] [laughter] system of unequal trade, for example, [words indistinct] to the very high interest that we have to pay on our foreign debt. [Words indistinct]

[Indistinct question about the Canal Zone]

[Answer] [Words indistinct] there are areas even more difficult than the recognition of sovereignty over the Panama Canal.

[Question] You were saying that the status of peace [words indistinct]. Do you not believe that it is also partly Russia's and that the two superpowers (?share) responsibility?

[Answer] I want to ask a question. What does the USSR have to do with Central America? Where did that theory come from? Is it a Yankee theory?

I recently spoke here, on 11 September, with the Territorial Militia and I said that the Soviets do not even know the Sandinist leaders. They did not then and do not now know the Guatemalan leaders. They do not know the Salvadoran leaders, with the exception of the communist party secretary. Why then should we accept the theory that what is happening in Central America is a conflict between the Eastern and Western blocs? It is an invented tale and (?no one) knows it better than we do, because we know the revolutionaries, we know the Soviets and we know everyone.

[Question] Well, but the USSR has connections with Cuba and Cuba has links with Central America.

[Answer] The USSR has connections with Cuba and we are very happy about that. We have very good economic, commercial and political relations. But the Soviets are in no way responsible for what we do. Why blame them? When we staged our revolution, what did the Soviets have to do with it? When we attacked the Moncada Garrison, when we launched the Granma, what did they have to do with it? The Soviets did not know me nor did I know them.

[Question] But you do know each other now?

[Answer] Well, that is the same case in Central America. Exactly the same thing is happening in Central America. Just as the Cuban revolution occurred, so did the Central American revolution.

[Question] Are the revolutions being exported?

[Answer] I wish we could export revolution, because it would solve our foreign exchange problems. [laughter] The thing is that revolution is not an exportable commodity. It is crazy to talk about such things. It is crazy. That depends upon both objective and subjective factors. One would be crazy to believe that a revolution could be exported.

[Question] How important or decisive for a peaceful solution in Central America could the participation of a man like the president of Cuba be?

[Answer] You ask these questions with foreknowledge of the answers. I am going to tell you something so as not to commit an error. It does not depend on either him or on me. It depends on the Salvadoran blocs. It depends on the Salvadoran revolutionary blocs. I think they (?make their own) decisions. You can think that we direct, govern, guide the Salvadoran revolutionaries. That is another error. We know them, we respect them. We are friends with them. We know how they think and I know that they are well-disposed toward a political formula. But what happens in this case? Some interpret this as weakness, and this can be a big mistake. Let me tell you that if they were weak, they would have been crushed. If they were weak, the United States would never agree to negotiate. It would prefer to exterminate them. (?Perhaps) the United States will negotiate, for one reason, because they are strong.

Now, it is not up to us. We can contribute with ideas, opinions. We can exert influence in a [word indistinct] sense. We agree with them about a political solution, to avoid greater conflict.

Of course, this does not depend on us, but it is very important, of course, to realize [words indistinct] their guidelines, their policy, and in the long run, what can one do? I can guarantee to you, if you wish, that they are honestly willing to seek a political solution.

[Question] What should the United States do to demonstrate that it also wants peace? The first thing that it should do.

[Answer] They have had a great experience in Vietnam on how to retreat. [laughter] I think they must first persuade themselves that they are losing the war; that they are losing their hand. Their interventionist policy is being defeated. I think this is the first thing about which they should persuade themselves. I think that a political solution would benefit them; I think it would benefit everyone, but it would also benefit them. I think that Central America, the Caribbean, all of us, the entire world, would win. I think that anywhere in the world where there is an area of conflict, any solution to a regional conflict benefits the entire world, as for example, if a solution could be found in South Africa or the Middle East. All this would gradually reduce the conflict areas in the world. So, although regional, this conflict has global influence.

Now, I think that it is not only the U.S. administration, as there are many thinking people in the United States. In the United States, it is not only the president who governs; Congress does, too. And it is a known fact that Reagan has met much opposition in Congress in connection with Central America.

It has been learned that there is an full-blown CIA plot to destabilize and overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. The U.S. press has denounced this; the press denounced this in (Los Angeles) and THE NEW YORK TIMES has also denounced it. The situation has been different than that with the Bay of Pigs invasion. When THE NEW YORK TIMES and the rest of the U.S. papers learned that an invasion was going to be launched, the authorities talked to their representatives and told them that in the name of national security they should not report this, and the papers didn't. For a long time after this, THE NEW YORK TIMES regretted it, because it felt that it could have served its country better if it had disclosed this information. This time, however, they have not allowed themselves to be pressured. This time they denounced the plot against Nicaragua from Honduras and I think this carried some weight.

The U.S. Congress does not favor these covert actions and plans against Nicaragua. The U.S. Congress is even demanding evidence of an improved human rights situation in El Salvador in order to continue providing military aid to this country. These are congressional demands. What happens is that even though absolutely nothing has improved -- unless one regards the fact that instead of 100 people, 99 or 98 are now getting killed every day -- the administration (?may feel) this justifies the continuation of aid. However, there is some resistance to this policy of the administration. This resistance comes from the U.S. press, from the U.S. Congress. I think all this contributes to the search for peace. Neither individual figures nor individual governments can solve this. This calls for an effort by many people, by many governments, by many personalities and even by the U.S. Congress. In addition to this, the U.S. Administration must persuade itself that the only correct path is the search for a political solution, rather than the imposition of a military victory.

[Question] Mr President, how could the good will of men like President Betancur, President de la Madrid, former President Lopez, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, and you yourself become concrete?

[Answer] Among other things, by doing what we are doing right now, that is, by expressing our opinions along with our willingness to support any course leading to a peaceful political solution. That is one of the ways.

Many people are interested. For instance, the Brazilian leaders are interested, as are the Venezuelan, Colombian, Mexican, Spanish, French, Swedish and Greek leaders and those of many other countries. Many people are interested.

Now, how can all this become concrete? I can say that there are many initiatives. One of them was the letter that the Nobel Prize winners wrote to the presidents of three very important and influential countries in the area. The willingness to work in this direction helps a lot.

Then there are also the Panamanians. We must not forget them. The Panamanians are very interested in a political solution to the conflict, since they are worried that due to this tense situation, the Americans might not fulfill the canal agreements. [Words indistinct] concern. So they are interested in a political solution for Central America, many of us are.

Well, it's not that this problem has a magical, marvelous solution by which it can be solved overnight. I think that everyone's willingness to work in this direction and to create a favorable opinion toward this, along with having the participation of U.S. public opinion, and working with perseverance, can all help achieve a solution. Now, a formula, well, I can't give you a specific formula right now, because I don't have one.

[Question] How important is the fact that Colombia has joined Mexico and Venezuela in connection with the peace initiative for Central America? In the past, (?it was not taken into account).

[Answer] Well, its importance derives from the fact that in the past it was (?not taken into account). [laughter] [Words indistinct]

[Question indistinct about the resumption of relations]

[Answer] We should not deal with this issue hastily. We must remain calm to (?see) how everything evolves so that this development can take place naturally. Relations were very honorably resumed during President Lopez Michelsen's administration. I, who don't go around telling lies -- I never tell lies, as a matter of principle -- will now say that we maintained a faultless conduct for as long as Colombia behaved faultlessly toward us. Different times followed, which I don't want to discuss here now -- we should not discuss anything on this occasion -- but the faultless conduct ceased to be, as did our obligations toward what we might describe as a faultless conduct.

[Question] Which side ceased to behave faultlessly?

[Answer] Well, I don't want to discuss that now, on this occasion marked by decorations and [word indistinct]. Why bring the seed of discord here, why attack anyone, [words indistinct]? No, I dont' want to do that. But I'll tell you that our relations were very honorable for us. They were very good in every sense. Colombia conducted herself faultlessly under President Lopez Michelsen and Cuba did the same. That is the historical truth. Things changed later, but we were not the ones who broke the rules of our bilateral relations.

[Question] Once former President Lopez returns to Colombia, there will be great expectation over what he may disclose regarding his talks with you.

Do you think that this expectation will really be based on the topics that you may discuss or on the exchange of ideas that you may have? In other words, will there be... [Someone interrupts] [words indistinct]

[Answer] Who creates these expectations? Among others, you journalists create expectations. You don't realize that we are all modest human beings with good intentions but with limited chances to solve problems.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I think that there is another type of expectation: the expectation which characterizes the relations between two peoples, the relations between two countries, but between two fraternal countries [words indistinct]. Lopez Michelsen's visit is very symbolic for me. I ascribe great importance to it, first because of our gratitude to him for his policy toward our country, which was a friendly policy. I am not receiving him warmly because of any vested interest, but because I think that he deserves it, that he has won our respect and recognition. I don't usually do things because of any vested interest. (?I am no) politician chasing after certain interests. I think that good things derive from good deeds. You cannot do a good deed because you are after a good goal. One should always try to do good as a matter of principle. After you behave well following principles, you become known for your conduct.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I am looking forward to meeting him. I will gain experience from him. He has more experience than I have. He has been in politics longer. He is a bit older than I but he is in better health. Now, when you get the opportunity, talk to a president of Colombia, and he was president. He has vast experience, and one has to learn. Who could say that he is better informed about Central and Latin American economics? I am informed about these matters, but he has been in closer contact with those realities than I. I know a lot about Cuba, but I believe he is very well informed about Latin America's economic problems. This exchange of opinions and information will be very englightening for me. I am very interested in expanding my knowledge. When I talk with Gabo [writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez] he knows a lot about literature but he does not know much about economics. [laughter]

[Question] And how about politics?

[Answer] Gabo knows about politics.

[Question] Has Gabo every given you political advice?

[Answer] Yes, but he tries not to give advice so as not to be in the embarrassing position of seeming to be an adviser. However, if he gives me political advice, I listen to him and pay strict attention to him, because he really has great political talent, though not economic talent. [laughter] If you ask him what Colombia's economic budget is he would not know. If you ask him: Gabo, what is Colombia's budget deficit, he would not know. What is the foreign currency situation in Colombia, he would not know.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I cannot advise anyone to get involved in politics.

[Question] Why wouldn't you advise anyone to get involved in politics?

[Answer] I would not advise anyone not to get involved in politics, but why should I advise someone to do so when politics is one of the most bitter experiences; it is one of the most difficult and complex experiences. I believe that it is worthwhile to sacrifice everything for politics if a problem could be solved by doing it. Often problems are beyond [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I believe that you must have a propensity for politics in order to get involved [words indistinct] propensity, conviction and determination, and I have none of the three. [end recording]

After we recorded this interview, President Castro spoke to the CARACOL reporters without any radio or television recording equipment. We spoke for more than four hours and he referred to many of the most pressing problems regarding past relations between Colombia and Cuba as well as the Cuban Government's opinion on the many Latin American conflicts.

When CARACOL asked Castro about his attitude toward the guerrilla movements in Latin America, he said, and everyone heard him, that he has previously said that he has helped, is helping and will continue to help the revolutionary movements of America from the ideological standpoint. Later, being more specific, we asked President Castro if there is any type of Cuban participation in the (Rio Nira) landing made by the April 19 Movement, M-19. He said that he can state that the guerrillas who landed had received some training in Cuba, but that they were absolutely not provided with weapons and it is also untrue as was stated at the time, that the expedition had departed from Cuba. He said he did not know their point of departure. He said: I do not know where they got their weapons, but it was not in Cuba. The expedition did not leave from Cuba nor did it get any weapons from Cuba. It is true that they got some training in Cuba. The president gave no further details in this respect.

He was asked about political prisoners, about what happened to Huber Matos and Balladares. He said that for a long time Balladares pretended to be paralytic and that Cuban authorities confirmed that he suffers hallucinations. President Castro said that a few days before he started what was to be the final campaign before the Cuban revolution's definitive victory, he began to have doubts about Matos. He even recounted anecdotes like the loss of a machinegun which was later found in Matos' possession.

He did not give a very specific answer about the political prisoners, although in reference to persons under arrest, he said that people have been jailed for their participation in drug trafficking. He said there are Colombian and U.S. prisoners as well as Cuban sailors. There are some prisoners from Colombia, Bolivia, Peru and the United States in jail. President Castro said that despite the campaign to the contrary, Cuba is the great gendarme against the drug traffic in the Caribbean.

He also spoke of his relations with the church in Cuba. He criticized some communities but greatly praised what the nuns are doing to help some of the Cuban people.

After statements by Nobel Prize for Literature winner Gabriel Garcia Marquez; Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, president of the Colombian Liberal Party; and President Fidel Castro there was a dinner in honor of the Colombian delegation visiting the island accompanying the Colombian writer.

During the dinner, President Castro agreed to talk with CARACOL reporters. Margarita Vidal, Amparo Perez, Javier Ayala and Yamid Amat were present.

Among other things, Castro gave his opinion regarding a third world war. He said that this threat is much more real than most people believe. He called on all world leaders to contribute their efforts to guaranteeing peace. He said in a premonitory tone that a new war would be the last, because he was sure that any nuclear confrontation between the superpowers would be the end of the world.

President Castro also gave his opinion on the new Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov. He said that Andropov is a level-headed, conciliatory man; that he is a man who is fully aware of the need for peace in the world, who adopts rigid positions and harsh behavior when that is the only alternative left to the Soviets, but that he takes a conciliatory and negotiating position when world peace is at stake. Castro gave a flattering opinion of the man who is ruling the destiny of the USSR following the death of Leonid Brezhnev.

President Castro spoke about drugs. Cuba has been accused of being a channel for the exporting of drugs from the American Continent to the United States. Referring to the subject, President Fidel Castro said that Cuba has served as a kind of gendarme regarding the drug traffic in the Caribbean. He explained that, among other things, Cuba has the boring job of somethings being a watchman over some ships that pass carrying marihuana or sometimes cocaine to the U.S. market. He said clearly that the main culprit in the drug traffic is the United States, because that is where the consumer market is and consumption is not being combatted there in an adequate manner. Therefore, it is not the growers on Colombia's Atlantic coast who are fully responsible for the marihuana traffic. The U.S. Government is not making an effort to control the arrival of the marihuana and the distribution of the drugs on the U.S. market.

On that subject, President Castro remarked that, given the circumstances that are known regarding U.S.-Cuban relations, the attitude that the island would be expected to take would be to fold its arms regarding the export of drugs from the continent to the United States and to do nothing to prevent ships from passing through Cuban territorial waters. However, Castro said, not only have we not done this; on the contrary, we have become a kind of gendarme in the Caribbean. He spoke of a number of persons who are still in jail in Cuba: Colombians, Bolivians, Peruvians and U.S. citizens, who were arrested for engaging in drug trafficking.

On the subject of the penalties for such activity, President Castro said that in the case of U.S. citizens, they are released after the intervention of some U.S. senators. He explained that senators make requests for the release of these people who have been arrested, and Cuba accedes to the requests and release them. Regarding Colombians, he recalled that Gabriel Garcia Marquez, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, has repeatedly interceded with the Cuban Government to obtain the release of sailors or other Colombian citizens who have been arrested and taken to Cuban jails for drug trafficking. In such cases, according to the Cuban president, the Colombians were crew members of a ship that was transporting marihuana and were not the real traffickers, but rather were humble and modest seamen who were hired for such activity; aside from their participation in the trip itself, they are not linked to the drug trafficking itself.

President Castro also spoke with CARACOL reporters about one of his favorite hobbies: underwater fishing. He answered some of the journalist's questions on this subject, especially questions about what a shark attack is like, for example. Most of us believe that a shark attacks when it is hungry or when it smells or sees blood, but this is completely wrong in President Castro's opinion. He says that a shark attacks a man or a fish when they flee. However, in the case of a confrontation between a shark and a man, if the man stands his ground, the shark will flee. It is a different matter when the shark is part of a group; then an attack is inevitable.

Nevertheless, President Castro was very specific, because he had experienced this, in saying that when a man stands his ground before a shark, the shark is sure to flee.

In his remarks on the behavior of sharks, President Castro was clearly alluding, although he did not say so, to Cuba's role in relations to the United States. Referring exclusively to sharks, Castro said that his policy is one of peaceful coexistence.

In his talk with the CARACOL journalists, President Castro emphasized the case of the Malvinas. After referring to the so-called war of the South Atlantic he said that the episode caused Latin America to realize where its true links lie in the present world situation. He said that the Malvinas crisis demonstrated what side the United States was on and brought about the unity of the Latin American countries with regard to a case in which there was a veritable confrontation between Latin America and an extra-continental power. President Castro considers the Malvinas something of a new point of reference for Latin American unity.

Another topic which President Castro emphasized was the energy crisis that in recent years has had a very special effect on countries like Cuba. He reported that Cuba is currently importing 11 million U.S. tons of hydrocarbons. This is a statistic that he often uses. He says that these imports come primarily from the USSR and that they are necessary to confront the problem of electrical energy. He said that modern solutions are now being sought in Cuba. He told CARACOL's special correspondents that a nuclear plant is already under construction in Cuba. This plant will make it possible to supply enough electricity to all of Cuba.

In his regard, Castro said that Cuba has no large rivers or dams and has therefore been unable to carry out large-scale hydroelectric projects as other Latin American nations have done. Therefore, its only option at present is a large nuclear plant that is already under construction and will be in operation in late 1984.

The Cuban president was also asked about the Soviet subsidy to Cuban sugar. He emphatically rejected the reporter's use of the word subsidy. He said: What subsidy? What does one mean by saying subsidy? You all know what has happened in trade with the poor nations, the developing countries. Developing countries like Colombia have always asked for a fair price: remunerative compensation for their basic exports. The struggle waged by developing countries like Cuba, Colombia, and all Latin America, like Africa, has been for the industrialized countries to give them a fair price for their basic exports, which is what Cuba has obtained from the USSR. Here he revealed that Moscow pays the USSR [as heard] four times the present international price for its sugar. What has happened, President Castro said, is that we have achieved a victory, a victory for the developing countries. We have gotten the USSR to take an affirmative position toward our struggle: recognition of the fair price of our exports. That is an American victory: recognition of what the developing countries feel should be paid for their basic products.

President Castro repeatedly rejected the use of the word subsidy and said, it is as if it were said that Saudi Arabia receives a subsidy from the United States because of its oil prices.

President Castro spoke with the CARACOL journalists about his opinion of the church. He believes that Pope John Paul II is a reactionary man. His opinion of the clergy is very negative. Yet, he had high praise for the nuns of any community, so much so that he said things like the following: What do the nuns who care for the sick do? What do those in a leprosarium do as they attend to dying people? What about the ones who educate children? What about the nuns of charity?

What about the nuns who help the poor? This, in President Castro's words, is undoubtedly Marxism: to help the sick, to help the children, the poor; to eliminate poverty and misery. That is why, President Castro said, I believe that all the nuns are Marxists. Of course he was laughing as he said this, but the CARACOL reporters noted his favorable opinion of the nuns' function, not only in Cuba, where the orders are active and where they also have the assistance of the state, but all over the world.

In reference to his neighbor, the United States, the president said that the reelection of President Reagan will depend exclusively on the situation of the U.S. economy. If the measures that Reagan has taken to halt inflation, lower the cost of living as well as to lower the cost of money and defend interest rates are successful, then President Castro feels that the reelection of the current U.S. President may be expected. If, on the other hand, the ongoing measures are not successful, it is President Castro's opinion that the Democratic candidate will almost certainly win. Castro particularly favors the candidacy of John Glenn, the first U.S. astronaut to orbit the earth. President Castro said that if Edward Kennedy had continued to be a candidate for the presidency or had at least sought the Democratic Party's nomination, he would undoubtedly have been the next president of the United States.

Speaking of the Kennedys, he referred favorably to John Kennedy, saying things such as: President Kennedy ordered me killed, but I do not hesitate to say that he was a brilliant man who, in order to confront the consequences of the Cuban revolution, created the Alliance for Progress and allocated $20 billion for it, which contrasts favorably to the $180 million that the present administration has allocated to the Caribbean recovery plan. Regarding the Caribbean plan, President Castro said repeatedly that it is not an economic, but a political plan which is particularly directed toward two or three Central American nations. He specifically cited El Salvador.

Similarly, Castro referred to former U.S. President Carter, of whom he does not have the especially favorable opinion that he has of the late President John Kennedy. However, he said that ethically, Carter managed some U.S. problems very well.

CASTRO HOSTS RECEPTION FOR L.A. INTELLECTUALS

FL141350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, President of the Councils of State and Ministers, has hosted a reception for the members of the Standing Committee of Intellectuals for the Sovereignty of the Peoples of Our America. The committee membership included Gabriel Garcia Marquez of Colombia, Julio Cortazar of Argentina, Pablo Gonzalez Casanova of Mexico, Miguel Otero Silva of Venezuela, Mario Benedetti of Uruguay, George Lamming of Barbados, (Susie Castor) of Haiti, and Mariano Rodriguez of Cuba.

During the reception, Fidel spoke with the prestigious intellectuals and other guests and said he was pleased with the results attained in the recently concluded meeting of the standing committee. Also attending the reception were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Osmani Cienfuegos, vice presidents of the Council of Ministers; Armando Hart Davalos, minister of culture; Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the Central Committee Secretariat; and Manuel Pineiro, chief of the Party Central Committee Americas Department.

SOUTH YEMEN'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA170200 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, has arrived in Havana from Nicaragua for an official visit of several days.

In a statement to the national news media, the Yemeni foreign minister noted the success of the Fifth Meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau which he attended that concluded this afternoon [as heard] in the Nicaraguan capital of Managua. The Managua meeting was a manifestation of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua, Cuba and Grenada in the face of hostile actions by the United States which were rejected by all the participants.

BRAVO DELEGATION ENDS 4-DAY VISIT TO KUWAIT

FL142326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Kuwait -- Flavio Bravo, member of the Communist Party of Cuba's Central Committee and of the Council of State and president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, has concluded his 4-day official visit to this country accompanied by a parliamentary delegation.

At the local airport, Bravo and the delegation were seen off by Muhammad al-Adasani, chairman of the Kuwaiti National Assembly and other high officials of the parliament as well as Cuba's Charge d'Affaires Andres Roques.

Other members of the Cuban delegation are Deputy Alberto Martinez Duran, president of Guantanamo Province's People's Government; Wilfredo Espinosa, vice president of Havana Province's People's Government; and Carlos Lastra, an official of the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

SUGAR INDUSTRY COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH USSR

FL151300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] The protocol of the 11th Meeting of the Cuban-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission's Permanent Work Group for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in the Sugar Industry has been signed at the main offices of the Ministry of the Sugar Industry in this capital. The protocol was signed by Vasiliy Chebyshev, Soviet deputy minister of the food industry, and Edison Velazquez, vice minister of the sugar industry. The speeches following the signing of the protocol stressed that the agreements reached would guarantee an extensive and fruitful cooperation aimed at the modernization and expansion of the Cuban sugar industry.

DPRK COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED

PA132258 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Foreign Trade Vice Ministers Andres Yebra Garcia and Han su-Kil have signed a protocol for commercial exchange in 1983 between Cuba and the DPRK.

The Cuban delegation, led by Yebra Garcia, left yesterday for Cuba after staying in Pyongyang for several days.

MILIAN CALLS 1982 FARM PRODUCTION 'A BAD JOB'

FL141600 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Arnaldo Milian, member of the party Politburo and minister of agriculture, has called on Villa Clara farmers to finally resolve the [short] supply of roots and vegetables for the population. The party leader issued the appeal during a meeting of the Villa Clara Province Delegation of the Agriculture Ministry. During the meeting, they analyzed past agricultural production and announced that the 1983 plan calls for the production of 1.5 million quintals of roots and vegetables.

Minister Milian described the 1982 production in that sector as a bad job, pointing out that the result was a scarcity of those products for the population and a poor economic showing by the enterprises. He insisted on the need to make sowing plans an item to be meticulously checked, calling for weekly checks in order to be absolutely certain of the development of the tasks undertaken.

BANK PRESIDENT ON FOREIGN DEBT TALKS IN PANAMA

FL141230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Raul Leon Torras, minister-president of the Cuban National Bank, has asserted in Panama that contacts he has made with western banks and western countries to renegotiate Cuba's foreign debt have been very positive.

Leon Torras said Cuba's foreign debt is $3.7 billion and noted that private banks and the governments of countries consulted have recognized the responsible manner in which Cuba has reported its economic situation and the efficiency of its financial management. This was also confirmed in a confidential report prepared by specialists of the UN Conference on Trade and Development. During the past few years, Cuba's foreign debt has not increased but in fact has decreased despite the drastic drop in sugar prices.

Raul Leon Torras met in Panama City with Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella and members of his economic cabinet. Leon Torras and his delegation also met with over 20 bank officials of the International Banking Center. The Cuban minister asserted that during these meetings possibilities were studied for expanding and strengthening mutually beneficial ties which have been developed over many years.

EDUCATION MINISTER FERNANDEZ VISITS VENEZUELA

FL131800 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Caracas -- Cuban Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez has begun an official 4-day visit to Venezuela. He will be looking at their programs for developing [people's] intellect. Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez' visit to Venezuela was at the invitation of Luis Alberto Machado, minister of state for intelligence development, and Felipe Montilla, minister of education.

Fernandez will visit the southeastern region of Guayana to learn details on the development of [people's] intellect in the Venalum aluminum enterprise. The Cuban minister will return to Cuba on Sunday after holding a press conference.

Meets With Leaders

FL151330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Cuban Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez has met in Caracas with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins with whom he had a cordial conversation. The vice president of Cuba's Council of Ministers traveled yesterday to the southeastern Venezuelan department of Guayana to learn about intellect development experiments being carried out with workers of an aluminum enterprise in that region.

Jose Ramon Fernandez is on an official visit to Venezuela at the invitation of Venezuela's ministers of state for intelligence development and of education.

He has also held a friendly meeting with former President Rafael Caldera, to whom he delivered a message from Cuban President Fidel Castro. Caldera, who is the Democratic Action Party's presidential candidate, said that Venezuela and Cuba are fraternal countries which must carry out their duties in contributing, each in their own way and style, to the harmony and peace of the countries in this hemisphere.

ATTORNEY GENERAL REJECTS RUMORS OF COUP

FL151605 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] The Attorney General's Office will not be questioning anyone over charges of a coup d'etat. The republic's attorney general has stated [words indistinct] investigations over charges of a possible coup d'etat against the government which was to take place today.

Dr Antonio Rosario reiterated that the news published in the weekly THE COMMUNISTS SPEAK is only speculation with the basic aim of destabilizing the government. He added that everything is normal in the country, President Salvador Jorge Blanco is carrying out his normal (?schedule) and security measures have not been intensified (?beyond normal levels).

MILITARY DECLARES SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT

PA162243 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2206 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 16 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Dominican Republic's Armed Forces today publicly declared their support for the government in an effort to stop rumors of a military coup.

In a communique sent to the local newspaper, the military High Command declared its "unrestricted loyalty to the government" of President Salvador Jorge Blanco and said that it will defend the Constitution, the laws and democratic stability.

The Dominican Communist Party said today that the rumors of a coup were based on reports that a self-proclaimed patriotic group called the Gen Pedro Santana Patriotic Front recently called on the military and the peasants to rise up in arms against the government. It added that the group was unknown up to the time of the rumors.

The military denounced the group, labeling it "subversive". The Brotherhood of Armed Forces Veterans and Reservists said that its members were not involved in the patriotic front and did not share its objectives. No further information about the organization was given.

AGRICULTURE GETS $13-MILLION FOREIGN DONATION

FL151535 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Excerpt] The current administration has been able to acquire over $13 million from foreign governments and institutions for the country's agricultural development. This was announced by (Danilo del Rosario), director of the Agriculture Secretariat's Office of International Cooperation.

The official said that during the government of National Unity's first 4 months in office the Secretariat of Agriculture had received a donation of $12 million from the EEC. He said also that the Government of Italy donated $1.7 million in heavy equipment which will be used in land preparation for agricultural production in the valley of the Yaque del Norte region. He said that the EEC's $12-million donation will also be used for the agricultural development of the valley of the Yaque del Norte region. He said the money will be invested in infrastructure projects such as irrigation canals, release of lands, and the construction of houses, schools, medical facilities and other construction.

BARBADOS

ST JOHN OFF TO GUYANA FOR CARICOM MEETING

FL122256 Bridgetown CANA in English 2245 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 12, CANA — Barbados Deputy Prime Minister Bernard St John left here today for Guyana to attend the 22nd Caribbean Community (Caricom) Council of Ministers Meeting beginning tomorrow at the Caricom Secretariat.

A government statement said Mr St John was accompanied by permanent secretary in the Ministry of Trade, S.L. Taylor, chief economist Sam Chandler, senior economist Neville Browne and Carl Ince, senior foreign service officer in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

INCREASE IN NON-CARICOM EXPORTS RECORDED

FL151752 Bridgetown CANA in English 1721 GMT 15 Jan 83

[By Irvine Reid]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 15, CANA -- Barbados recorded a 29.2 million dollar (one Bds dollar; 50 cents U.S.) increase in exports to non-Caricom countries during the first seven months of last year, compared to the same period in 1981, according to the state-run Export Promotion Corporation (EPC).

The EPC said that during the period January to July 1982 non-regional sales abroad totalled 212.2 million dollars compared to 183.0 million dollars in 1981. Imports for the same period last year amounted to 552.8 million dollars compared with 557.1 million dollars in 1981 -- a decline of 4.3 million dollars.

Exports to the United Kingdom for the seven months in 1982 went up by 8.5 million dollars from 24.4 million dollars in 1981 to 32.9 million dollars, while U.K. imports declined by 21.1 million dollars from 84.3 million dollars in 1981 to 63.2 million dollars.

The EPC said that exports to Belgium rose by 0.2 million dollars from 1.5 million dollars in 1981 to 1.7 million dollars for January to July 1982, while imports fell by 1.5 million dollars from 3.1 million dollars in 1981 to 1.6 million dollars.

Barbados exports to Canada for the period under review declined by 3.8 million dollars to 7.6 million dollars compared to 11.4 million dollars for the same seven months in 1981. The EPC said that imports from Canada too fell by 14.7 million dollars to 38.9 million dollars in comparison with 53.6 million dollars in 1981.

Exports to the United States during the first seven months of last year went up by 0.8 million dollars to 90.7 million compared with 89.9 million for the same period in 1981. However, imports from the United States increased by 24.8 million dollars to 247.5 million dollars compared to 222.7 million dollars for 1981.

AMBASSADOR TO HAITI, CUBA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL132349 Bridgetown CANA in English 2309 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Jan 13, CANA — Barbados newly appointed ambassador to Haiti, Harley Moseley, has presented his credentials to Haiti's President-for-Life Jean Claude Duvalier. After a ceremony on Wednesday in the Yellow Room of the National Palace in the capital city, Port-au-Prince, the Barbadian diplomat told the press: "My country views my accreditation as an opportunity to forge closer links with yet another of its Caribbean neighbours."

Moseley, who has a fair command of French, Haiti's official language, noted: "It is our hope that all Caribbean islands, transcending linguistic barriers, will work together to achieve their aspirations for the future."

Touching economic issues, he said: "In these difficult economic times, Barbados considers it essential that small developing countries such as those of this region should cooperate, assisting each other in any way possible to the benefit of the peoples of the Caribbean."

Haiti has applied for membership of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), to which Barbados belongs.

Moseley is scheduled to present his credentials to President Fidel Castro next week as ambassador of Barbados to Cuba.

BERMUDA

PREMIER SWAN ANNOUNCES GENERAL ELECTIONS

FL141855 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] The premier of Bermuda, Mr John Swan, says his country will have early general elections, as a matter of fact as early as next month. Elections in the British colony are not due constitutionally until January 1986, but Premier Swan is looking for reassurance from the voters. In December 1980, Premier Swan's United Bermuda Party was returned to power with a reduced majority, winning 22 of 40 seats.

GRENADA

USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY TO BE LAUNCHED

FL151745 Bridgetown CANA in English 1610 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Jan 15, CANA -- A Grenada-Soviet Union society will be launched tomorrow at the Grenada Teacher's College, the National Grenada Committee for Friendship with the People has announced.

The committee said the launching ceremony will coincide with "a manifestation of peace" rally and the 53rd anniversary of the birth of the American fighter for peace and social justice, Dr Martin Luther King.

A spokesman said the formation of the society was very important and significant because the Soviet Union was the greatest champion for peace, a key necessity for development.

The society has as its objectives: The promotion of friendship and better relationships between the peoples of Grenada and the Soviet Union, to teach and expose Grenadians to the history and cultures of the Soviet Union, to develop methods of teaching and exposing the people of the Soviet Union to Grenadian culture and to encourage more travel and exchange programmes between the two peoples.

The Grenada-Soviet Friendship Society is the second such body organised here -- the other being the Grenada-Cuba Friendship Society.

HAITI

NEW RIGHTS GROUP DEMANDS PRISONER'S RELEASE

PA151556 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1916 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 14 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- The recently created National Human Rights Commission of Haiti, in its first official act, today publicly demanded the release of a prisoner arrested last month.

The request for the freedom of Gerard Duclerville, arrested on 23 December, was published in the local papers. Duclerville, a radio commentator, often demanded in his broadcasts an end to poverty and suffering in Haiti. The police gave no reasons for his arrest.

Justice Minister Rodrigue Casimer [as received] declined to comment on the possibility of his release in response to the commission's request.

The commission was created in September as an answer to the charges by international human rights organizations of serious violations by the government of President-for-life Jean Claude Duvalier. Last week, the League for the Rights of Man, based in Geneva, sent President Duvalier a telegram demanding the release of Duclerville.

Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, visited Haiti last week and praised the efforts being made there to solve unemployment and improve respect for human rights.

JAMAICA

SEAGA COMMENTS ON STATE OF FOREIGN DEBT

FL061708 Bridgetown CANA in English 1552 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Jan 6, CANA -- Jamaica in the current fiscal year ending in March is paying 801 million dollars, (1 Jca dollar; 56 cents U.S.) about half of its cash earnings from exports and tourism, to pay the principle and interest on its foreign debts, Prime Minister Edward Seaga has disclosed.

Most of the debt servicing was on money borrowed by the former government of ex-Prime Minister Michale Manley, Mr Seaga said in a radio broadcast here. Mr Seaga was reacting to opposition assertions that his government has borrowed heavily to show economic movement, and that future generations would be saddled with the debts.

Jamaica, at the end of 1980, had a net foreign debt of 1,544 million dollars, but by September last year, the debt had moved to 2,376 billion dollars. Manley's party left office in October 1980.

Mr Seaga told reporters yesterday that 700 million dollars of this year's debt payments were on loans rolled over by the Manley government in 1978-79. "There is now a bump up with everything falling due this year," he said. Mr Seaga said that most of the borrowings done by his administration had been on concessionary basis from international financial institutions.

Off to U.S.

FL141650 Bridgetown CANA in English 1635 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Jan 14, CANA -- Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga left here last night for the United States to explore possible investment opportunities for the island in the computer industry there.

A government statement said Mr Seaga would spell out incentives offered by his government to foreign investors during discussions he was expected to have today with 70 computer industry executives in the State of California.

The statement added that the Jamaica Prime Minister would especially emphasize his government's programme under which foreign investors are provided with "all the facilities including factory space and trained staff for a basic charge per employee per man hours worked."

Mr Seaga is also down to speak tomorrow at a conference on international business in developing countries at Stanford University's School of Graduate Business.

SAINT LUCIA

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BACKS COMPTON'S MEASURES

FL151730 Bridgetown CANA in English 1658 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Jan 15, CANA -- The St Lucia Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture has pledged its support for and cooperation with the government in the implementation of measures announced last week to restore the island's flagging economy.

The measures revealed by Prime Minister John Compton in Parliament include the introduction of a licensing system to check the importation of non-essential goods and an examination of the savings to be made by bulk purchasing of essential commodities.

The Chamber also promised to continue with its own measures to assist in rebuilding the economy. It said that in spite of a drop in business its members had, (?however) decided against (?dismissing) staff so as not to escalate the unemployment situation. On the other hand, there had been reasonable wages in agricultural, the hotel industry and commerce during the last three years, which had been in excess of the percentage rise in the cost of living. Additionally, the chamber said, it had given support to a number of public ventures in order to lessen the burden on government finances and to create employment.

It noted that last November, recognising that the country's economy was in a "perilous condition" with "substantial outstanding public and private debts, with public expenditure grossly exceeding income, high unemployment and the major props of the economy in difficulties, it had submitted a report to the government containing proposals, which would assist in the economic recovery effort. These proposals, it said, included the formation of several cooperatives or companies which would ultimately be responsible for creating new jobs and reducing the import bill, the setting up of an agricultural market corporation, the creation of a trust company to market and encourage the production of handicrafts, the establishment of an export marketing board and the promotion of cottage industries.

The chamber said it was prepared to hold discussions with other interested parties to consider and discuss its proposals, as well as other initiatives, for the good of the community as a whole.

CARICOM MINISTERS COUNCIL MEETING CLOSES

FL151723 Bridgetown CANA in English 1525 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Jan 15, CANA -- The Caribbean Community (Caricom) Council of Ministers last night ended a two-day meeting at the Georgetown Secretariat here, satisfied with the decisions they had made on major issues on the agenda.

"We dealt with all of the matters on the agenda and came to satisfactory conclusions to all of them. You can't ask for more at any meeting," council chairman, St Vincent and the Grenadines Trade Minister Vincent Beache, told reporters.

The problems of the regional garment industry, the selection of a successor to incumbent Caricom Secretary-General Dr Kurleigh King, and the Caricom position on a successor agreement to Lome II were among matters the ministers dealt with during the council's 22nd meeting.

The Lome II accord, which expires in another two years, facilitates economic cooperation between the European Economic Community (EEC) and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of nations.

Beache said the ministers had also discussed the current tour of racist South Africa by a group of 15 rebel West Indian cricketers. But he added they were unable to make any binding decision because the stand of some Caricom member states were not known on the issue. All council decisions must be unanimous.

"We were not in a position to obtain all the member countries' opinions in this respect and it is difficult to issue a statement until we know exactly how all the member governments feel," the council chairman said.

Concerning the problems of the regional garment industry, Beache said the ministers had agreed to have a study carried out to evaluate all aspects of the industry. Caribbean garment manufacturers presented a paper to the meeting outlining their major problems and suggesting possible solutions the ministers could take to remedy them. The regional garment industry has listed the illegal importation of clothing from extra-regional sources and the subsequent relabelling of some of these garments in the region among its major headaches.

The council chairman said the ministers had looked at a successor to Barbadian Dr King as Caricom secretary-general, but the heads of government had the final say.

"We have dealt with this but [the] council can only recommend," Beache said. Though not giving a hint of who the new secretary-general is likely to be, Beache said an appointment should be made before the next Caricom summit in July.

The ministers also looked at regional trade problems and the contribution of more funds towards the operation of the regional airline Liat, Beache however did not say what decisions were on these issues.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION POST VACANT -- Georgetown, Guyana, 1 Jan (CANA) -- The Ministry of Economic Planning has reported that Lawrence Mann, head of the Department of International Economic Cooperation, no longer holds that position. [Bridgetown CANA in English 2219 GMT 1 Jan 83 FL]

U.S., NETHERLANDS DENOUNCED AT NONALIGNED MEETING

FL151905 Bridgetown CANA in English 1843 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Jan 15, CANA -- Military-ruled Suriname has again strongly denounced the United States and Holland, its former colonial ruler, for suspending badly-needed development aid to the country following the killing of more than a dozen citizens by the army here last month during political disturbances.

Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp told the just-ended non-aligned ministerial meeting in Nicaragua that both countries, by their actions, were trying to blackmail the government and reimpose colonial domination on Suriname which became independent in 1975. Naarendorp said the military rulers were sorry for killing the 15 men who, they said, were shot during an attempt to escape custody. The men were arrested December 7 for their alleged involvement in a plot to topple the regime of army strongman Lieutenant-Colonel Daysi Bouterse around Christmas. Excerpts of the foreign minister's statement to the Managua ministerial meeting, called to lay the groundwork for the next non-aligned summit in March, were released today by the official Suriname News Agency (SNA). Naarendorp said that regardless of the obstacles, the military was determined to press ahead with its aim of creating a just, democratic society in Suriname. Following are the excerpts of Naarendorp's address:

"On December 7, 1982, 16 persons were arrested after the military authority had obtained incriminating evidence that a serious attempt would be made to take-over the state government.

"It has been established from the confessions of a number of imprisoned conspirators that on December 25, 1982, an armed assumption of power was going to take place, supported by mercenaries from abroad. Considering the plans that were made, a lot of bloodshed would have been involved. The government of Suriname regrets the fact that in the process of preventing the conspiracy some persons were killed. Meanwhile life in Suriname has returned to normal and preparations are being made to sppoint a new civilian government. The government will have as its central task to continue with resolution a policy aimed at social justice and a process of democratization through which the highest decision making power will be placed in the hands of a broad representation of the people within a foreseeable period of time.

"The Dutch Government's reaction to this was suspension of the execution of the treaty on development cooperation. Therefore, an important part of the investment programme up to 100 million dollars (U.S.) will not be available for the moment and will lead directly to the dismissal of thousands of workers. The measures and actions taken by the Netherlands are a flagrant violation of the treaty concluded between Suriname and the Netherlands in 1975 and the Treaty of Vienna on treaty law. Their direct object is to influence the internal political developments in Suriname," and attempt to continue three centuries of colonial domination.

"The Government of Suriname will maintain its policy of non-alignment and will continue internationally to champion the cause of strengthening the Non-aligned Movement. With the fraternal peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, the most warm, friendly and close relations will be maintained and further developed. Suriname will not hesitate to ask its friends in the region openly for their solidarity and support in the recently begun process of our decolonization. Especially in these moments, when we feel most strongly the direct dependence on and blackmail from the Dutch ex-colonial power and from the United States, we are counting on international solidarity to strengthen our national sovereignty. This will enable the Surinamese people to realize without interference its independent choice to work towards a democratic and socially just society. Therefore we will vehemently protest against any attempt by the Netherlands or the United States to draw us into the East-West confrontation."